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TEN BACK NUMBERS **GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER** Will be Mailed to You for

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Monthly, 50 Cents a Year.

VOL. XVII. No. 10.

OUR HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Water Drinking.

To keep in health a person should drink from two to four quarts of water each day. The system requires to be cleansed and its organs flooded with water. Besides its cleansing efficacy, water absorbs effete matter and carries it through the system. The purer the water the greater the power of absorption. Some diseases of the kidneys have been known to yield to generous drinking of pure spring water. Beer, tonics or alcoholic drinks cannot take the place of pure water. In many cases kidney and liver troubles have been traced to the use of beer or alcoholic drinks. It has been ascertained by the medical experts that rheumatism, local heart trouble, indigestion, painful swellings, eruptions, liver and kidney disorders are caused mainly by general or local impeded circulation. The best tonic and blood purifier is Nature's own medium-pure spring water.-Hygienic Magazine.

Value of Apples

Apples have many good medicinal qualities. Chemically they are composed of vegetable fibre, albumen, sugar, gum, chlorophyl, malic acid, lime and much water. Furthermore, the German analysts say, that the apple contains a larger percentage of phosphorus, is admirably adapted to renewing the essential nervous matter of the brain and the spinal cord. It is, perhaps, for some reason, rudely understood, that old Scandinavian traditions represent the apples as the food of the gods, who, when they felt themselves to be growing feeble and infirm, resorted to this fruit, renewing their powers of mind and body. The acids of the apple are of singular use for men of sedentary habits, whose livers are sluggish in action, those acids serving to eliminate from the body noxious matters, which, if retained, would make the brain heavy and dull, to bring about jaundice or skin eruptions and other allied roubles. Some such experience must have led to the custom of taking apple sauce with roast pork, rich goose, and other like dishes. The malic acid of ripe apples, either raw or cooked, will neutralize any excess of chalky matter engendered by eating too much meat. It is also a fact that such fruits as apple, the pear and the plum, when taken ripe and without sugar, diminish acidity in the stomach rather than provoke it Their vegetable sauces and juices are converted into alkaline carbonates by the chemical action of the stomach juices, which tend to counteract acidity.—Farm felt in the stomach by making a sudden Field and Fireside.

Varicose Veins.

Varicose veins are always due to long-continued and unusual pressure of the blood within the blood vessels, which cause them to stretch, both in length and in The stretching occurs at intervals and is usually in an advanced stage before the pain is felt.

The veins about the ankle or the calf are usually the first to be affected. A small, superficial part of the vein appears bluish and more prominent than usual, and may have a beaded outline. This condition may disappear for a time, but it recurs with increased discomfort. The enlarged veins, unless cared for, are liable to a number of complications.

The tissue around an enlarged vein is poorly nourished, and is liable to infection and degeneration, with rapid formation of ulcers, which are healed only with diffi-

The vein may become so enlarged at a point near the surface that the tissue over may waste away and the vein be ruptured. The loss of blood is then considerable. Such a rupture is always alarming, and may be dangerous to life.

The hardened tissue often found around varicose veins is a result of exudation of the watery portion of the blood through their weakened walls.

The lower extremities are most prone to varicosities of the veins but the same condition is frequently found elsewhere. The treatment consists in early prevent ing their development. The circulation, especially in the diseased vein, must be oned up. Hygienic and dietary measures should be employed to improve the general condition. The vein must be supported by local means. An elastic stocking, an elastic bandage, or a common roller bandage does this effectively. The bandage must be tightly and smoothly applied, beginning at the toes, and by successive ns covering every portion of the surface While sitting, the patient should elevate he foot on a foot rest. The foot of the bed should be slightly raised to facilitate

the venous return. Standing, more than walking, increases varicosities. Walking and cycling to excess may also increase the difficulty. After exercise, it is recommended that the affected parts be bathed in cold water, and the veins firmly rubbed in the direction of the

Ulcers, hemorrhages and other complications call for a physician's care.—Youth's Companion.

The Food of the Poor.

The Open Church, a magazine of applied Christianity, has an article by Professor Atwater, of Wesleyan university, special agent of the United States department of agriculture in charge of investigations of food and nutrition, on "Improving the Food and Nutrition of the Masses." Many f his statements are startling and painful, but alas! too true. "The most wasteful people in their food economy are the "The poor man's money is worst spent in the market; the poor man's food worst cooked and served at home." The case is cited of a very poor widow with a family of children, all bright and industrious and well intentioned. She was put in the way of earning a small sum of neney. Of the first \$2 which she received 60 cents went for jelly, a tumblerful of which contains less nutriment than a slice of bread. In another case an Irish coal laborer earns from \$2.50 a week to \$8, according as he has work. The wife spent 35 cents a day for bread. Thirteen cents would have paid for flour, yeast,

etc., and extra coal, had the bread been

made at home. Examination showed that the family had about four-fifths of the nutriment required to keep them in good working condition. A well-fed horse or a well-fed man is a better working machine than one ill-fed. Investigations among the tenement districts in New York show the same calamitous want of management. In one case a family required constant medical treatment. They lived on sweet cakes, coffee, and condensed milk. When sensible food was substituted they at once improved in health and needed no more medicine. In another case a family of six children made their breakfast of strong coffee and sweet cakes. They were sickly, and the youngest child had already

lost the sight of one eye.

If the fathers and the mothers, especially the mothers, could understand that the family can be well-nourished for less money than they are now ill-nourished. that the cheaper pieces of meat, with a variety of vegetables and ontmeal and cornmeal properly cooked, would give more nourishment at much less price than their present dietary, it would be equal to a large increase of wages with diminished illness; but how are they going to learn all this? Not through the newspapers; not through lectures, public or private; there must be the establishment of a bond of acquaintance, good will, confidence, sympathy. It will not do to talk down to people. The art of teaching people with-out their knowing that they are being taught, of helping them without their knowing that they are being helped is one of the finest of the fine arts. Astronomers tell us that we can see a star better by not looking directly at it but by looking at something nearby, and perhaps we can advise the poor better it we do it not directly but incidentally and informally. If each benevolent woman would make it her business to visit one family, to gain their confidence, to win the right to advise them, it would bring a blessing that could not be measured.-Philadelphia Press.

Drinking With Meals.

Nature does not intend that a very large quantity of liquid shall be used with meals. as she has provided an abundant flow of secretions to uphold the digestive processes. Liquid hinders the work of digestion rather than aids it, as it dilutes these fluids and has a tendency to bring the food into the stomach without its being properly masticated and mixed with the saliva. Not over one glass of liquid should be taken as a general rule, and there are a great many cases, in which absorption in the stomach is very slow, where it is best not to take any liquid at all. These are cases where there is much heaviness about the stomach felt in the stomach by making a sudden pressure upon the organ.

Laughter as Medicine.

For every good hearty laugh we indulge in there is a day taken off our age. Why should we take life so seriously? Cannot should we take life so seriously? Cannot we labor as well, or better, accomplish as much and enjoy life as we go along, if we keep on the watch for every possible opportunity for a good, hearty, blood-stirring, pulse-tingling laugh? Let us try it for a year. Let us put away all those wrinkle producing, skin-withering, blood-drying, heart-narrowing feelings of envy, spite, jealousy and secret hatred; those petty, penny-grasping, soul-contorting, narrowminded ambitions and desires, and make up our mind to live to enjoy living as long we do live, and to live as long as we

Joy is the sunshine of the heart, and cheerfulness and honest mirth brings forth the blossoms and unfolds the leaves and their fragrance sweetens all our lives and the lives of others. Let us not worry Werry drains the system of its vitality and shortens our lives. Fun is better for a sickly child than medicine, has been said, Are we not children grown a little older? and is not mirth the best of medicines?

Let us laugh, then, as we go along, and enjoy every moment of time as it passes keeping with us eternal youth.-Colum-

Summer Diet.

As the summer progresses vegetable containing comparatively more starch are brought to the table and eaten without inconvenience, if eaten in moderation and with proper accompaniments. Peas, beans, corn, sweet potatoes are all very delicious, too good to refuse; but again nature proves herself fitted for her work, for she sends us, at the same time, unlimited material for salads of all descriptions, not to mention quantities of fruits with their fleshdestroying and heat preventing acids. Nor would it be well to refuse to countenance the carbonaceous foods for too protracted a season, but only to modify the diet which has perhaps very largely consisted of them. Fats in particular must not be too sweep ingly disapproved, for the normal and healthful condition of the tissues depends largely upon their inception; but if a sufficiency of hard butter be used with the food, an ordinary amount of cream, and some fat with the meats consumed, then rich dishes-rich in butter, I mean-can always be dispensed with to great advantage.

As to salads, we eat too sparingly of them, and that not only during the summer but during the winter also. No dinner should be minus its salad as no breakfast should be without its fruit. It is urged that they are too expensive but I do not believe this to be a fair statement of the matter. Very alluring salads may be made with little attendant expense. And even if the expense were greater than the purse would seem to be able to afford, if they helped to save from the doctor's and druggist's bills the extra cost might reasonably be incurred.-Washington Home Magazine.

-Experiments show that a light of one candle power is plainly visible at one mile, and one of three-candle power at two miles. A ten-candle power light was seen with a binocular at four miles, one of twenty-nine at five miles, though faintly, and one of thirty-three candles at the same distance without difficulty. On an exceptionally clear night a white light of 3.2 candle power can be distinguished at three miles, one of 5.6 at four and one of twelve

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1897.

Standin' kind o' lazy-like Leanin' on the gate,
Lookin' at the cow a-drinkin'
Doin' nothin'—just a-thinkin'.
Wonderin' if the fish is bitin',
An' if worms would be good bait;
Day's most gone an' sun a-sinkin',
Doin' nothin'—jest a-thinkin'.

At the Gate.

Standin' kind o' lazy-like, Leanin' on the gate,
From love's cup my heart is drinkin',
Doin' nothin'—jest a-thinkin'.
Wonderin' if the maid beside me
Will my hand an' fortune take;
Up above the stars are blinkin'.
Doin' nothin'—jest a-thinkin'.

Standin' kind o' lazy-like, Standin' kind o' lazy-like,
Leanin' on the gate,
But my spirits low are sinkin',
Doin' nothin'-jest a-thinkin'.
For in thar lies one who's goin',
An' my heart is like to break;
Love's sweet memories interlinkin'Doin' nothin'-jest a-thinkin'.
—George Jones, in Leslie's Weekly.

Everyday Tragedy.

"John, get up," No reply. "John, do get up!" No reply. "John get up quick! Fire!" "Bless me! Where?" 'Wanted in the kitchen stove." But it doesn't do any good. John doesn't get up. And she has to go and build it herself.

Agricultural Notes.

Keep the wagon well greased. Burn up the brush on the place. Grain feeding of cows in summer helps he fertility of the soil. Remember that you were once a boy

yourself, unless you are a woman. Fresh top-dressing of pastures is an insult to stock if it is turned on them. A new variety not suitable to your soil and climate is worse than an old, inferior variety that is.

bought of a farmers' supply house," writes subscriber. Buy of a reliable concern next time. Read our ads. "Mary had a little lamb," and her father sold it, but the money he got for it did not pay for the injustice he did the child.

Science and Baseball.

The success of Prof. Hinton's curvepitching cannon in the exhibition ball game at Princeton is one more demonstration of the inherent power of facts to win in the long run over the most stubborn conserva-

tism of logic.
Until they began to study baseball, mathematicians were agreed on "the law of projectiles" that a spherical projectile, such as a baseball or a cannon-ball, must go straight except as it is affected by the downward pull of gravity, by the wind or by some force other than that which gave and mathematical impossibility. Mathematics being "the exact science," they thought that they could not be wrong. Nevertheless, the curved ball had been pitched, and it was even made to curve

around a post for their confusion. As a result we have the Hinton cannon as a concession from the exact science of mathematics to the exact facts of baseball. It is said that the Hinton gun pitches all manner of scientific curves, and that it is to be introduced on the ball field as a repeater capable of delivering any desired number of balls a minute.

Horticulture and Health.

At the Ohio State Horticultural Society. Professor W. R. Lazenby read an instructpaper entitled "Horticulture and Health He agreed with Emerson that the person who worked in orchard, garden or greenhouse was blessed above his fel-They produced the necessaries of lows." They produced the necessaries of the rich and the luxuries of the poor, and their productions would always be in demand. He thought there was room for more writer plant houses, and gave actual figures of cost of raising lettuce, tomatoes and radishes at the university grounds. showing that there was profit as well as pleasure in it. Women were finding health in small fruit culture, as well as in attending flowers. Many day laborers out of employment might get a living in horticultural operations without materially affecting the market or the profits of those already

ngaged in such pursuits. They could at least grow things which now they are forced to do without. Horticultural work enlarges the mind and leads to independence of thought and action. The horticulturist is outside of and above many of the hardships and much of the turmoil which pertains to many followings. He thought it would be practicable for people out of employment to form horticultural colonies, where a living, coupled with many pleasures and luxuries, might in time be worked out. Horticultural principles and the foundation methods pertaining to propagation and culture should be taught schools. Had such knowledge been taught thirty years ago, there would be many today much better fitted to gain a livelihood or to surround themselves with luxuries now out of their reach, because ignorant

of the way to grow them. Professor H. E. Van Deman said his teachers knew scarcely anything of the phenomena of plant growth, or of the insect and animal life everywhere surrounding Not knowing it, how could they them. teach it? This ignorance was nearly as dense to-day with the majority as thirty years ago. How many knew that if you burned a bush or tree, the ashes alone rep resented what was got out of the ground? How few realized that all that remained of a redwood tree when burned, the ashes of the immense growth which did not com-

from the air? In the course of a few hundred years the leaves of that tree had gathered from the atmospheric gases enough material to build large church. How many knew the sexual relations of plants? How many knew that the pollen which the wind blew from the corn tassels consisted of millions of minute seeds, one of which must drop upon a silk and send a slender root through the whole length of that silk before a kernel could be produced, and that if anything

happened to the silk or it did not happen to receive a pollen germ, then that place upon the cob would be barren? It was a burning shame that instructors could not be brought to see how much of interest and value lay everywhere about us which could be so easily taught and made to become a perpetual pleasure and a daily help to wider thought and larger usefulness.

Bicycles and the Liquor Habit.

The bicycle is the enemy of the liquor habit for two reasons. It appropriates both for its purchase and for its use the spare money of the roung man that formerly went largely to the saloon keeper, and it makes impossible over-indulgence in intoxicating drinks, because it can be operated only to advantage by a strong-limbed and clear-headed rider. The men who own bicycles to-day are not the millionaires, but the wage-earners of the country, and their machines were bought from the money that they were enabled to save by economizing in some other direction. And what is more reasonable than that this economy should be first put in practice by cutting off the luxury of drinking?—Philadelphia Times.

Love and Grapes.

Sweet Maggie Fritschkorn, of Euclid, Ohio, who is not related to the Siamese variety of Chulalongkorn is a happy bride and thereby hangs a tail of romance. Working in her brother's vineyard among the Buckeye belle whose damask cheek rivalled the hues of Mother Nature's brush fell the hues of Mother Nature's brush fell into a reverie and dreamed of the yet to be. Among the choicest clusters in a dainty basket she deposited a note tied with a blue ribbon from her hair and sealed with a kiss that would have tempted St. Anthony himself, asking the finder to open up a correspondence with finder to open up a correspondence with her. Did J. H. Wolf, of St. Louis, do this? Ask the minister who got \$10 and a bunch of oolylooly grapes for presiding at the denouement and who enjoys the inestimable privilege of bussing the ripest "Got cheated in a farm machine that I and the reddest pair of cherry lips in the state of Ohio—the mean thing? Ask the preacher.—Buffalo Courier-Record.

Various Tonics.

-- For centuries it has been known that change of air is one of the most valuable therapeutic agents, useful not only for the actual cure of certain diseases, such as phthisis, asthma, intermittent fever, whooping cough, and hay fever, but also for the promotion of convalescence from an exhausting itness. Much ingenuity has been exercised in explaining how this furnishing explanations for things, and are seldom inclined to insist upon too have fallen off rapidly since 1893; then rigid an application of logical tests; for in dealing with diseases and their remedies they come into contact with so much more of the unknown than of the known, that, come accustomed to accepting facts without insisting upon accompanying explana-

tions.-Northwestern Lancet, St. Paul. -The schooner Wahlberg, which sailed from San Diego, California, on March 3, on a scientific expedition for the Smithsonian institution and Stanford university has returned. The Wahlberg brings back five tons of rare deep sea shells, four bar rels of deep sea fish, and many beautiful marine specimens.

-A new German substitute for glass is called fensterpappe. It is made of paper. Hornglas is another substitute. The latter is said to be superior to tectorium in point of strength and transparency.

Gems of Thought.

-There is nothing sadder than to look it dressy old things, who have reached the frozen latitudes beyond fifty, and who persist in appearing in the airy costume of the tropics.-Frederick Sheldon.

-The measure of manhood is the degree of skill attained in the art of carrying one's self so as to pour forth upon men all the inspirations of love and hope, and to invoke good even from the meanest and wickedest of mankind.-W. D. Hillis.

-We are always inspired, but we cessantly stifle the inspiration. God does not cease to speak; but the noise of the creatures without and of our passions within confuses us and prevents our hearng. We must silence every creature, including self, that in the deep stillness the soul we may perceive the ineffable voice.—Fenelon.

-There are few temptations more com mon to ardent spirits than that which eads them to repine at the lot in which they are cast, believing that in some other situation they could serve God better. If ach such man had the spirit of self-surrender, the spirit of the cross, it would not matter to him whether he were doing the work of the mainspring or one of the inferior parts. It is his duty to try and be nimself, simply to try to do his own duty. -F. W. Robertson.

-Solitude is a good school, but the world is the best theater; the institution is the best there but the practice here; the wilderness hath the advantage of discipline, and society opportunities of perfection .--The paths to God are more in number

than the breathings of created beings .-From the Persian.

-Glory is the crown woven by the self. A soul in which the spirit of a divine purpose is at flood glorifies everything touches, enhaloes every place and act. lifts the meanest thing to be divine, sends the thrill of its energy through the dullest, puts life into that which seems death. Such soul transfigures, if it may not transmute, everything it comes in contact with.-J.

-Many people liking, for recognition, for admiration, and consider it a cold, unfeeling world that fails to respond; while the truer life would be to seek such achievements of character and service as to be worthy of the love and admiration they crave. The most satisfying thing in life is, indeed, love and sympathy; but these, like fame, must come spontaneously and indirectly, if they come at all, and not be sought as a specific end or direct aim

Missouri's Immense Fruit Crop.

St. Louis, July 16.-The fruit crop of Missouri this year is roughly estimated to be worth \$20,000,000 and many who ought to know what they are talking about say these figures are too low. The importance of this crop may be better understood when it is stated that it is worth more than the wheat crops of Missouri and Illinois combined, with the cotton crop of Missouri thrown in for good measure.

Estimate of the Apple Crop.

The National Apple Shippers' association finished its report to-day. It is based on the average of the crop this year, made up to Aug. 1. The estimates are: Canada 40 per cent., New York 25, New England states 20, Pennsylvania 50, Maryland 60, Virginia 70, West Virginia 30, Kentucky 60, Ohio 30, Indiana 65, Michigan 30, Illinois 90. Iowa 75, Missouri 80, Kansas 75, Arkansas 90, Tennessee 70, Colorado 100, California 100, Oregon 100.

Ready to Settle.

An old Swede farmer who lives on the Baltimore & Ohio road, a few miles out of town, had the misfortune to lose a valuable colt the other day. The animal jumped out of a pasture, ran down upon the railway, and was caught in a cut by an express clusters of empurpled fruit, the blithsome train. The claim agent of the road went out to effect an amicable settlement if possible, with the old man,

"We are very sorry, of course, that this affair happened," said the railway man, "And I hope it will not be necessary for us to go into court."

The old farmer looked at him suspiciousy and shifted about uneasily, but said noth-

"You must remember," continued the claim agent, "that your colt was a trespasser on our property when the accident occurred. We don't want any litigation, to arrange a settlement with you on a friendly basis."

de railroad track, but Ay bin poor man. Ay skal give you two tollar."-Chicago Times-Herald.

The California Fruit Industry.

So far as magnitude is concerned, is well hown in the report of the State Board of Trade. Changes in the outward movement from year to year are largely the result of frosts and market conditions in the East change of air operates for good, but a really satisfactory way of accounting for all of the phen. It involved is still lacking. Medical men are undoubtedly easily satisfied when it comes to the matter of satisfied when it comes to the matter of shipped equal to 7,609 cars compared with 4,765 in 1891. Shipments of vegetables 6.978 cars, compared with only 1,617 last year. In his report President Chipman finds no serious cause for discouragement in the fruit industry but much to encour age. He says the question of possible overproduction continues to haunt producers ninds and there is much perplexity as to the best method to market fruit. A liberal exhibit of California products is placed for the Hamburg Exposition. In the following table are portrayed

SHIPMENTS OF CALIFORNIA FRUITS BY TEARS

[In thousands of tons.]
 '96
 '95
 '94
 '93

 58
 66
 91
 80

 99
 I16
 59
 81

 49
 61
 52
 45

 34
 46
 47
 37

 5
 3
 4
 3

 46
 4I
 60
 32
 92 59 35 30 27 2 55

-During slippery weather pray less and out more ashes on your sidewalk. -When it comes to making mistakes, nearly all men are found to be artists. -That man who can afford to make enemies is certainly rich in expedients.

Pearls of Thought.

-According to the world an odd rich man is eccentric; an odd poor man a fool. -It is an unfortunate fact that clerical morals do not always go with clerical garb. -There are long speeches that are applauded that do not contain five vital ideas -One of the hardest things in the world

is for a man who is stuck up to get down. -Negligence is the rust of the soul, that corrodes through all her best resolutions. -It is better to insult an impertment questioner than to lie to him, or employ -No matter how many times some peo

ple look at your clock, they always ask -We become partners with thieves when we make it impossible for men to earn an

honest living. -Girls, you should remember that wholesome exercise and sweet temper plants roses in your cheeks.

Bismark Strawberry.

The Bismark is undoubtedly king of staminate, or self-pollenizing varieties, and it seems the most valuable variety of any kind yet introduced.

True, this has been claimed for countles varieties now forgotten. But when I claim for Bismark the following rare qualities, qualities never before found in any combination, the value of this variety will be apparent. Hundreds who are growing it will bear out all that is here laimed for it.

Its size is very large; and its shape always perfect. The colored cut on this page was made from photograph taken from nature and gives the exact size and shape. Thousands could have been found as large, some considerably larger. In productiveness it is not surpassed, if equalled by any variety tested in the past thirteen years and the test embraces all

of the least note.

The berries were repeatedly shipped 600 miles arriving in perfect condition.

Although it blooms rather late and therefore apt to escape frost, it ripens its whole crop considerably earlier on an average than any other very large berry. The plant is a marvel of vigor, robust

ness and healthfulness. Other plants are as vigorous growers, others are as large, and others as healthy. But none so far tested combine all these qualities in North, South, East, West and proves uniformly a success it may be safely pre-dicted that its general introduction will mark a distinct step forward in strawberry growing.

The Hardiness of Japanese Plums.

Doubts have been expressed as to whether Japanese plums are capable of standing severe winters. Failure has been reported from Iowa-yet they have been known to successfully mature fruit buds after passing through a winter with a record of 28 degrees below zero. The Willard variety s said to endure unusually trying temper atures. Have any of our northern readers yet had experience with this promising class of plums?-Meehan's Monthly,

Reflections of a Bachelor.

-Nothing exceeds like success. -Every woman believes that she governs her husband with a steel hand and velvet

-Every time a woman says "yes" to a

man's proposal you can hear the serpents hiss in the Garden of Eden. -Nothing shocks an old bachelor's determination to get married more than to meet another man's wife that he used to

be engaged to.

—A woman's idea of a good husband is one that will go out every evening without being asked and pick a quart of bugs off the rose bushes.

-A woman is bounded on the north by her husband, on the south by her children, on the east by her bosom friend and on the west by the neighbors.

The Thousand Islands.

In coming to these magnificent islands of the St. Lawrence, one realizes, if he has not forgotten all his geology, that he is occurred. We don't want any litigation, upon the most aristocratic footing on the mowever, if we can help it and we'd like globe. These rocks that rise out of a sea of silver, clothed in endless green, were the first to shoulder themselves out of "chaos slowly said the Swede, "Ay tal and old night" in the times when the earth ou. Ay bin sorry das fool colt runned on was "of old standing out of the water and in the water." Where the pretty summer cottage asserts itself and the summer girl swings in her hammock, "gorgons, hydras and chimeras dire" found their first vacation resort. But they left no successors. Their places are given up to the ten thousand tired bodies and souls that turn them into the most charming haunts of idleness. We are in a world of lotus eaters-

"a land in which seemed always afternoon."

Cost of Raising Gooseberries.

It is difficult to find a grower of small fruit who can give the exact figures of the cost of production. Some years ago, when in England, where the gooseberry is largely grown for commercial purposes, an extensive grower of this fruit informed me that his expenses for planting and cultivating, including manuring and pruning, would average about \$50 an acre; all other exenses connected with the crop, such as picking, packing, marketing, \$40 an acre. This, I believe, is a fair average of the of raising gooseberries in Great Britain. It does not, of course, include rental for land or interest on capital invested. In view of the returns the above expense could not be regarded as excessive. While the general crop is variable, a fair average yield is 5,000 pounds per acre. Some good growers are not satisfied with anything less than a crop of 7,000 pounds an acre. As to price received, this varies greatly. Early fruit of choice varieties often brings from 10 to 15 cents a pound; 5 cents a pound is considered a fair average price for the whole crop, and this leaves a handsome profit to the grower.

Cordon Currants.

The red Currant at all times proves very amenable to training and can be got to fruit in a great number of forms. excellent method is the horizontal cordon on the side of garden paths.

Another method of training, and one to which we wish to call attention at this time, not only produces excellent fruit in abundance, but also prolongs the season very considerably; that of vertical cordons on north walls. It is rare that such a position cannot be found around a country house, either on the barns or other outhouses, or even if need be, on some part of the dwelling itself, for the bushes are sufficiently ornamental to permit their use for that purpose when properly attended

To so train and cultivate the current is a very simple matter, requiring but little time and no expense. The young trees may be planted about 15 to 18 inches apart and trained to one stem, or they may be induced in a young stage to make three leads which can be run up vertically at intervals of about 10 inches between the

By strict attention to pruning so as to keep the spurs short, extra large racemes with heavy berries are possible, and are of special value for exhibition and other show purposes. In addition also, the lateness of the season to which the fruit may be kept is another advantage which the system possesses. Fruit thus grown can be easily protected from the depredations of birds and other pests, it being an easy matter to cover the bushes with nets or cheesecloth.—American Gardener.

-The trap rocks of New Jersey and the lolerites of Staten Island are the stronges stones in the United States, their crushing resistance being twenty-four thousand pounds to the cubic inch.

-There are certain varieties of mountain plants which have a singular provision of nature for perpetuating their species. The duration of summer in those elevated regions is too short to permit of the ripenng of seeds, and the top buds fall off and take root as would the seeds. -A chameleon from the Cape of Good

Hope was seen by Mr. Blakiston to turn white with fear, having been saved from the attacks of a cat. The most extra nary thing about this lizard is the y ful way in which the two eyes wi independently of each it to survey comfortably obje As the Bismark has been widely tested, opposite directions."

Brook Song.

I am a runaway, wild little runaway, Heels over head from the fountains I go; Like a pled-piper, in shadow and sunny way, Making new friendships wherever I go. Streamlets and springs babble after and

hurry me,
Deaf to the mother hills calling them back;
Pell-mell I lead them on, nothing to worry me,
Sunshine shall cheer us and storm clear the
track. Come, boy or girl, if you can, tell the source

of me, Find out the cloud whence I fell from the Ha, ha, run on with me, follow the course of

ne,
Look for each cataract's dimpling surprise.
Down through the gleas with me, off and
away with me,
Fields of discovery seek we to-day;
Over the rocks and rifts, leap with me, play with me, Flashing and dashing along through the

am a runaway, bold little runaway,

Nothing to daunt me I rollicking go, Deep in the woodland and out in the sunny way, Singing forever the one song I know.

not; Keep step and learn a bright ditty of me; Trouble shall stay me not, pebbles dismay me not. Laughing and chaffing I rush to the sea.

Gems of Thought.

-Let what is natural in you rise itself to the level of the spiritual, and let the spiritual become once more natural. Thus will your development be harmonious; and the peace of heaven will shine upon your brow-always on condition that your peace is made, and that you have climbed your Calvary.-Amiel's Journal.

-I knew from every tone of his voice, every chance expression of his honest eyes, that he was one of those characters in which we may be sure that for each feeling they express lies a countless wealth of the same, unexpressed, below-a character the keystone of which was that whereon is built all liking and love, dependable ness.-D. M. Craik. -We are shaped and fashioned by what

told that I am loved; the realm of silence is large enough beyond the grave.-George -Injuries from friends fret and gall more, and the memory of them is not easily

we love.—Goethe.

—I like not only to be loved, but to be

obliterated. -A loving novitiate of acquaintance should precede the vows of friendship. -We give advice, but we cannot give the wisdom to profit by it.-La Rochefou-

-There is no greater gift or possession than to believe God speaks to us. If we believe that, we are already blessed-Mar-

tin Luther.

-Mr. Sherwood declares that the stories about frogs or toads living for years or centuries entirely enclosed in growing trees or in solid rock are fables. They will live a long time without nutrition, he says, but they must be surrounded by conditions otherwise favorable or they soon die.

Solitude unbroken, vast. Round each human spirit cast, What supports the lonely soul. Separate still amid the whole? Naught-unless God's loving tone Fills and thrills the spirit lone. Mrs. Merrill E. Gate, Observer.

But the Dominion has yet another proposition. It will reserve to itself every alternate claim and have these reserve claims worked on its own account. The suggestion is without precedent in the history of gold mining and contrary to British tradition. British policy opens the door to people of all nationalities who may care to seek a share in the results of British colonial enterprise, and has trusted for the contribution of the new country to the revenue, to the growth and prosperity thus secured. This course bas done much to tone down the envy of the world at Great Britain's extension. That Canada should pursue so different a policy will excite surprise and suggest the old adage that warns against killing the goose which lays the golden egg.



Fifty Years Ago.

President Polk in the White House chair, While in Lowell was Doctor Ayer; Both were busy for human wea! One to govern and one to heal. And, as a president's power of will Sometimes depends on a liver-pill, Mr. Polk took Ayer's Pills I trow For his liver, 50 years ago.

Ayer's Cath

were designs model purg had so lo

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LOW PRICES FOR TREES AND PLANTS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

We offer at the following low prices only in lots of 100, or more, trees, no less than 25 of any variety; 50 at 100 prices. Small fruits 50 at 100 prices. 500 at 1000 prices. Order early this fall if you desire any of this stock.

Remember these trees are BOXED and put on board cars here free of charge, and that the boxing costs us every year many thousand dollars, or not less than 2c. per tree. This makes these prices the lowest in the history of the nursery business. Since these trees are sold at an actual loss to the producer, it is evident that prices must advance, therefore there can be no more favorable time for planting an orchard than at the present moment. Peach trees we do not recommend planting in large quantities in the Fall, but we can supply in large lots if wanted.

Prices of Cherry and Versailles Currant,

2-year bushes, large, doz., 50c.; \$3.50

per 100; \$30.00 per 1000. Medium

size, doz., 35c; \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00

100; \$17.50 per 1000.

per 1000.

Medium size, doz., 25c.; \$1.85 per |

size, 10c. each, as follows: Abundance, Burbank, German Prune, Lombard, Prunus Simoni, Shipper's Pride. CHERRIES, large size, 9c. each; medium size, 7c. each; small size, 5c. each, as follows: Early Richmond, English Morello, Montmorency, Black Tartarian, Napoleon, Windsor,-no small size at 5c. of last three varieties

PLUMS, large size, 12c. each; medium | STANDARD PEARS, large size, 12c. | PERSIMMONS, small trees, with superior | each; medium size, 9c. each, as follows: Bartlett, Anjou, Clapp's Favorite, Duchesse, Flemish Beauty, Idaho, Kieffer, Lawson, Louise Bonne, Sheldon, Vermont Beauty.

DWARF PEARS, large size, 9c. each medium size, 7c. each; small size, 5c. each, as follows: Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Duchesse, Flemish Beauty, Louise Bonne, Idaho.

roots, 25 for \$1. SMALL FRUIT PLANTS, 50 at 100

BARGAINS IN CURRANTS. We have

a surplus of Victoria, North Star Currant, Cherry Currants and Versailles Currants.

Price of North Star Current, 2-year bushes, Price of Victoria Currant, 2 year, doz., 35c.; \$2.25 per 100; \$21.50 per 1000; large, 40c. per 12; \$2.50 per 100. Medium size, 20c. per 12; \$2.00 per | Remember Fall is the time to get bar-

URRANT CUTTINGS, per 1000. Cherry (red), \$2.50; Champion (black) \$3.00; Fay's Prolific (red), \$5.00; Lee's (black), \$2.50; North Star (new red), \$3.00; Prince Albert, \$4.00; Red Dutch, \$1.50; Victoria, \$2.00; Versailles, \$2.50; White Grape, \$2.50,

gains at our nursery. Fall is the best time to plant, except in places where winter temperature is lower than 10 degrees below zero.

Royal Church Red Raspberry Plants, \$1.00

per 100. The price of Loudon Red Raspberry plants -First-class plants, \$3.50 per 100; \$20 per 1000.

HOUGHTON GOOSEBERRY, two-year, extra large, doz., 40c.; 100, \$2.50, 1000, \$20.00. DOWNING GOOSEBERRY, two-year,

extra large, doz., 50c.; 100, \$3.50; 1000, \$26.00.

RED CROSS CURRANT. The price of

Red Cross this Fall will be 2-year

old, No. 1, 20c. each; \$2.00 per 12; one-year old, No. 1,15c. each; \$1.50

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The Standard Co. manufacture five differentizes, automatic feeding bone cutters; the bestechanical device for the purpose yet invented ye excel all others in competition. Sent on trial ill machines warranted. Send for catalogue. STANDARD GREEN BONE and VEGETABLE CUTTER CO.





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ANN'S Green Bone Cutter They lay twice as many.

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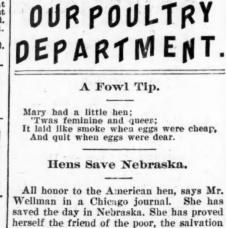
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Address, GREEN'S NURSERY CO. 25 Highland Ave., Rochester,





All honor to the American hen, says Mr. Vellman in a Chicago journal. She has saved the day in Nebraska. She has proved herself the friend of the poor, the salvation of those oppressed by fate, the protector of homebuilders from dispossession. has tided the unfortunate farmers of Nebraska through a great industrial collapse. Her cheerful, incessant cackle has scared the wolf of starvation from many a door. It is a literal truth that but for the hen the said of the sa the fight against drought and crop failure during the last three years. While everything else was going to rack and ruin she has increased and multiplied. She has asked for no other food than that which truth of your assertions. It is a fact that trees can rival them.—Thomas Meehan, in her own industry has provided. She has the market poulterer uses cro supported herself and the whole family, too. fancy breeds, and by so doing makes the The very insects which the farmer dreads she has fattened upon. She has laid her a new cross by breeding to the same breed daily egg-the blessed egg that takes the place of beef, mutton and pork-and in good time, after all these services to her country, has surrendered her own toothome body to the cause of humanity. She is the best bird in the land. All honor to

the American hen! A traveling man told me he was riding on a train in the southern part of Nebraska a short time ago, when the conductor said to him, "This is egg day down here." "It is Friday, sure enough," the traveling man remarked, "but the people are not all Cathlics, are they?" "No. Look at that platform." And as the train pulled up at a ittle station they looked and saw scores of bexes of eggs to be taken aboard for shipment out of the State. "It is this way at out the west has developed wonderfully ill stations every Friday," said the conductor. "If it wasn't for eggs and pensions the people down here would have starved to death during the last two years."

Why Green Bone Makes Hens Lay.

This important question is the subject of uch discussion. Enthusiasts claim so such for fresh-cut bone that the earnest lesire of practical poultrymen to know the We have read of Mand on a summer

ruth of the matter has led to a careful investigation. The results have been very satisfactory and the reason so simple as excite surprise that it was never thought of before. No intelligent farmer would expect to reap a rich harvest who sowed the seed in poor and worn-out soil. It is a fact that is well known that all plant life needs food and the highest development is attained when its own particular kind of food is furnished. A hen has to find the material to form an egg from the food she gets. If that food is rich in the egg constituents, she lays well, but if lacking in them she lays poorly. A chemical analysis of green bone shows that it contains every element found in the white,

the volk and the shell of the egg. This accounts for the avidity with which reen bone is devoured by the hen. Instinct mplants in all animals a taste and desire for foods that are suitable for them. A stuffs him full of a chicken fry; and when hen will leave any other food at any time when allowed free range, bugs and worms supply this craving for animal food and that is one reason why hens lay better in summer than in winter. During winter, or when confined, bugs and worms cannot be had, and the hen has to wait days and sometimes even weeks to accumulate from the insufficient food supplied her (insufficient not in quantity but in egg making and eggs she'll hide till she saves end elements) enough material to make an egg. But when given a daily allowance of green one rich in every constituent of the egg, all to men! the hen no longer has to wait, each organ receives its necessary nourishment, the egg fowl! Corn may be king, but it's plainly is formed quickly and the heh has got to lay. It is precisely the same principle as feeding the soil with fertilizer, it does not hurt the soil to enrich it, neither does it hurt the hen to supply her natural cravings; she is healthier, stronger and better every way for it. So instead of trust-to blind chance, or luck, we invoke the science and produce a living egg

of the cow.-Percy

Utility Poultry.

Many farmers, market poultrymen and others, who jump at conclusions assert that for practical producers fancy poultry breeders give egg production and utility qualities no consideration, seeking only to develop the show points to the highest degree; a statement without real foundation.

The American, Asiatic and Mediterranean breeds are all utility breeds, and one of the strong points with true fanciers is to select those with robust constitutions upon which to rely in producing the val-uable progeny. In the first named certain weights are fixed at which they must arrive to save a discount, and to gain that weight it is necessary that they be strong in constitution and good feeders. In the latter class, the Mediterranean, size be comes an important factor, those under-

There are very few farmers and market producers who have stock which is capable of reaching the highest development of carcass, unless they cross two distinct standard breeds, and in no instance have they succeeded in reaching the general average of the fancy breeds. Are Plymouth Rocks of size to be desired? so, by what cross can you better them? head, and there is soon shade under its Breed light Brahma males on common branches, and besides, the beauty of its stock, and while the cross may increase

The hue and cry is raised because poultry fanciers select their best specimens and shade, but birds make too free with the fit them for exhibition in the show room and in the effort frequently pamper them to an extent which works to their injury the common stock of the country. Show in any quantity, but after this they are us, you knowing ones, you celebrated and regarded as treasures with which their vigorous writers on farm poultry, a flock owners would, not willingly part. For of common stock which is proving the utility and grateful shade combined few business profitable and every time he makes just as often does he increase the value of his flock.

Poultry fanciers if circumscribed for range are quite likely to overcrowd their flocks, and by so doing injure and weaken the constitution by unnatural conditions, but give them the range and room they require and they will be just as hardy, if those with solid black tails or straight and regular combs are selected for breeders, as they would be if fowls defective in such sections were chosen. It is safe to say that it takes standard and thoroughbred stock to produce good and marketable fowls, and when it comes to great egg production standard fowls must be resorted to. The poultry business through in the past fourteen years, and its start and development is due to the introduction of thoroughbred fowls and the best methods for rearing them in all sections of that vast region.-Fanciers' Gazette.

For Helpful Hens.

Among the many good things contained in Secretary Coburn's "Helping Hen," the following prose poem by A. A. Rowley is not least interesting:

day, who raked, barefooted, the new mown hay; we have read of the maid in the early morn, who milked the cow with the crumpled horn; and we've read the lays that the poets sing, of the rustling corn and the flowers of spring; but of all the lays of tongue or pen, there's naught like the lay of the Kansas hen. Long, long before Maud rakes her hay, the Kansas hen has begun to lay, and ere the milkmaid stirs a peg, the hen is up and has dropped her egg; the corn must rustle and flowers spring if they hold their own with the barnyard ring. If Maud is needing a hat and gown, she doesn't hustle her hay to town, but goes to the store and obtains her suit with a basketful of her fresh hen fruit; if the milkmaid's beau makes a Sunday call, she doesn't feed him on milk at all, but works up eggs in a custard pie and the old man wants a horn, does he take the druggist a load of corn? Not much! He simply robs a nest, and to town he goesyou know the rest. He hangs around with the cliques and rings, and talks of politics and things, while his poor wife stays at home and scowls, but is saved from want by those self-same fowls; for while her husband lingers there, she watches the cackling hens with care, and gathers eggs, to stem the tide. Then hail, all hail, to the Kansas hen, the greatest blessing of Throw up your hands and emit a howl for the persevering barnyard seen that the Kansas hen is the Kansas

-Whatever mitigates the woes or creases the happiness of others is a just criterion of goodness; and whatever inin it, is a criterion of iniquity. One should not quarrel with a dog without reason sufficient to vindicate one through all the courts of morality, -Goldsmith,

Diversified Farming.

A resolution to have nothing on our tables that is not raised on our farms was passed by an Illinois farmers' club last year. At a recent meeting of the club, reports were called for and a large number reported very favorably upon the results.

He doesn't like study, "it weakens his eyes," But the "right sort" of a book will insure a surprise. Let it be about Indians, pirates, or bears, and he's lost for the day to all mundane affairs; reported very favorably upon the results. A strict adherence to the resolution had on many farms resulted in a greatly increased variety of garden products and a surprising increase in bank accounts. One all-wheat farmer was compelled, in order to carry out the terms of the resolution, to abandon his previous system of farming, with the result that while his cash receipts were \$400 less than the previous year, his net profits were \$200 greater .-

Best Fruit Trees for Shade.

The denizens of towns find the pear on of the most satisfactory fruit trees for shade. It is deep rooting and many other things may be successfully grown right up to their trunks. Insects trouble them little. large size. The apple makes a spreading blossoms in spring makes the tree apprethe size still it will not approach the Ply-mouth Rock or Wyandotte. the soil. The cherry makes a desirable fruit, and there is the temptation to break branches. The sour or pie cherries are, however, not relished by birds. European

Gems of Thought.

-Know and grow .- T. J. Villers. -A thousand sorrows do not pay one

-Pride is the greatest danger because the greatest lie. -Eminent respectability and frigidity.-T. J. Villers.

-The Bible is our greatest monument from the past.-Ira M. Price. -When God made woman at the first, i was the embodiment of his own wise pur-

pose.-Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson. -Civic virtue is a good text for the preacher always, but a better thing for every citizen to guard in his daily life .-William McKinley.

-Life is a struggle, a glorious struggle. and if the right means are employed it is

sure to be a victorious struggle.-Rev George H. Hepworth. -We are the baby of nations, one of the

family of the world, and are answerable to the others of the family for our acts as a nation.-Rev. Dr. Houghton.

-Politeness is a kind of anaesthetic which envelops the asperities of our character so that other people be not wounded by them. We should never be without it, even when we contend with the rude.-

your neighbor is the better for it, why need you be so foolish as to look any fur ther and gape for reputation and requital? -Marcus Aurelius. -The horse, no sooner is his head turned

nomeward, than it trots, and goeth cheerfully. And shall not we, who deem ourwiser than the horse, go to our home cheerfully?-Ivan Parris. -Some men know a cure for all diseases

The best cure in this world for unrest is good and orderly living. The best cure for any panic is for the people to settle themselves down, and then go ahead. There never was a time in the history of the world that any suddenly invented med- allow the fish to hide their heads, at least, icine cured the world of its ills.-Hon. in the grateful shadow.

-The way of usefulness in this world leads by the cross. If we would relieve the poor, we must love them. If we would It will be seen in the leaves as a yellowish put our shoulder under the burdens which others are carrying, their sorrows must be actually ours. If the enmities which exist It can be found after picking the fruit, and among individuals and classes are ever to cease, those who have wealth and faculty must give themselves to the service of humanity. If the blessed evangel of dying love is to penetrate all lands, Christians must be willing even to die that their fellow men may enter into the life of the children of God.-Abbott.

-Yes, here in this poor, miserable, hampered despicable actual, wherein thou even now standest, here or nowhere is thy ideal. Work it out, therefrom, and, working, believe, live, be free. Fool! the ideal is in thyself: the impediment, too, is in thyself: thy condition is but the stuff thou art to shape that same ideal out of. What matter whether such stuff be of this sort or that, so the form thou give it be heroicbe poetic? Oh, thou that pinest in the mprisonment of the actual, and criest bitterly to the gods for a kingdom wherein to rule and create, know this of a truth: the thing thou seekest is already with thee, here or nowhere, couldst thou only see!-Thomas Carlyle, in "Sartor Resartus."

By sunlight or gaslight his vision is clear.
Now, isn't that queer?

hound," Very weary of life, and of "tramping around." t if there's a band, or a circus in sight, will follow it gladly from morning till The showman will capture him some day, I fear, For he's so queer.

If there's work in the garden, his head "aches to split,"
And "his back is so lame he can't dig a bit.'
But mention base-ball and he's cured very And he'll dig for a woodchuck the whole after noon.

Do you think he "plays possum?" He seems quite sincere;

But isn't he queer?

—New England Farmer.

American Cultivator Notes.

A rural telephone system, devised by the farmers themselves, has within the past year been making great progress in some parts of Illinois. The instruments used cost from \$10 to \$16 each, and are put in by an experienced man. Most of the work of setting the poles and stringing the wires is done by the farmers. One system in the state embraces nearly 100 instruments, with two central stations. The farmers use the telephone freely in ordering goods from neighboring villages. The merchants hire teams to deliver the goods, and also at the same time carry the mail that goes to the places where they have orders to fill.

The wet weather this year, continuing through July, and likely in places to extend into August, will make an extra-large growth of wood, which is likely to continue growing, instead of ripening wood and buds as it should. This is a very serious matter. Usually after a warm, wet summer, especially if it holds on late, a great deal of unripe wood is killed back by freezing the following winter. The remedy for this is to pinch back the extreme buds. It can be done in a moment with thumb and finger. This will stop the flow of sap, or rather turn it back where it will ripen the wood that has thus far grown. It will also make new fruit buds form for next year, and it will also increase the strength of the last year's growth to hold the increased fruit. It is a good plan for any season, whether wet

about the practice of enclosing bunches of grapes in paper bags to there ripen. The evil which it was intended to prevent, the rotting of the berries, is now better prevented by spraying with the Bordeaux and

ing plants to grow sufficiently densely to

Now is the time to begin to look for the rust in blackberry and raspberry canes. spot with a dark border, and on the cane the spot will have a border nearly purple. all the affected canes should be cut out, carried away and burned. Then spray the sound canes thoroughly with Bordeaux mixture, which is made by dissolving a pound of sulphate of copper in a gallo of water, and slaking a pound of lime with another gallon of water, then mix and add gallons more of water and apply freely Examine again in about two weeks and repeat the treatment if necessary.

J. H. Hale has a peach orchard in Georgia which now numbers 150,000 trees, and he proposes to set this fall 50,000 more trees, mostly of earlier varieties of peach than he is now growing, and Japan plums.

A Chautauqua (N. Y.) grape grower said he grew grapes at 10 cents a pound and lost money. Afterwards the Concorwas introduced, larger areas were planted, better methods were adopted, and he grew grapes at two cents a pound and got rich.

YOU LIKE A BARGAIN EVERYBODY DOES. WE ARE GOING TO GIVE YOU ONE.

You have heard of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. You probably know it is the best farm paper in this country. It is recognized as the best authority in the world on fruit and general horticultural subjects. We want you to know it and judge for yourself. The subscription price is \$1 a year. "How to Plant a Place" is an illustrated book by Elias A. Long, telling and showing by the engravings just how to plant a place. Price 2 cents. In order to give you a chance to know the R. N.-Y., send us 25 cents and we will send you the paper every week for the balance of this year, and the book by return mail. This offer is good only for the month of September and is made only to readers of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER. Now is the time. This offer will not be repeated.

KLONDIKE GOLD



\$1.000.00 equally among those who correctly answer the following questions. They are tery easy and call for simple answers. Question No. 1 Why were Adam and Eve driven out of the Garden of the Garden of the garden of the samply state the casen given in the Bible for their expulsion.

eason given in the Bible for their expulsion.

No. 2 Where is Gold first mentioned in the Bible? Give book, chapter and verse. NO. 2 verse.

NO. 3 Supply the missing letters in the word (-a m - o n), familiar to all Bible readers.

NO. 4 Supply the missing letters in the word (-a - 1). This word forms the name of a brilliant man mentioned in the New Testament. He was a Roman citizen and bitterly opposed to Christianity, but afterwards became the foremost leader and teacher of the followers of Christ.

NO. 5 Supply the missing letters in the word (De---a.h). This word, when complete, forms the name of an attractive woman mentioned in the Bible.

No. 6 What change would you make in letters in the word." Devil" to show that his Satanic Majesty really lived?

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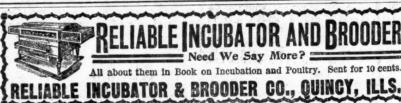
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In order to introduce their Low Metal Wheels with Wide Tires, the Empire Mfg. Co., Quincy, Ill., have placed upon the market a Farmer's Handy Wagon sold at the low price of \$19.95. The bed of the wagon is only 25 inches high, fitted with 24 and 30-inch wheels with 4-inch tires, either with straight or staggered spokes. This wagon is made of best material throughout and fully guaranteed for one year. Catalogue giving full description of same will be mailed upon application by the Empire Mfg. Co., Quincy, Ill., who also will furnish Metal Wheels at low prices, made any size and width of tire to fit any axie.

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Rouseville, Pa.

Am 72 years old, suffered from Catarrh over
25 years, was almost entirely deaf. Four years
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one of the most useful discoveries of this gen-eration. Since have suf-fered but little from Catarrh. My hearing was and is still restored, can hear ordinary conversation and preaching. Rev. I city, has been signally blessed in the cure of throat affect

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ful cure astonished my fr myself. For three years my fect and I am entirely fre Aerial Medication has triumphed and I am cured. One thousand dollars would be nothing compared to this. I have had bitter suffering from Catarrh. Since I had La grippe the disease settled in the back of my head and the pain was almost unbearable, now I am cured, and thank God I heard of this treatment, which has no equal .- MISS E. S



hear ordinary conversation a Sense of smell entirely restore Catarrh and no indication of its QUICK, Media, Illinois. years, was deaf eighteen years, could not hear ordinary conversation, had roaring in ears, dreadful headaches, offensive discharge, bad taste and eyes so weak could not see to read. I used Aerial Medi

cation in '92; it stopped the roaring and discharge, fully restored my hearing and for over five years my hearing has been perfect Catarrh.-MRS. JANE BASTIC.



years.-JOHN GARRIS. Flathr 34 years ago I had ringings in my ears, had Catarrh 30 years, hearing failed, for many years could not hear loud onversation two feet away, had continual roaring in ears, hoarse-ness, throat sore and dry, intense pain over eyes, and "stopped-up" feel-ing in my head. Gen-eral health so impaired was not able to work. Used Aerial Medication in '92 roaring, pain and soreness, f hearing, for five years have be tarrh.—WM. F. BOWERS, How Restored His Hearing In I



Jacksboro, Tenn. "After being deaf thirty years have used Aerial Medication with very beneficial results, the improvement was felt from the start, and I now hear ordinary conversation first-class. My left ear had been useless many years, but gradually coming right. I am well known in Sheffield, and the restoration of my and the restoration of my hearing has caused quite a talk duty bound to very gratefully d this wonderful treatment.—J. Clark Grove Road, Sheffield, En We have reliable assurance statements are genuine and t is a reputable physician.—Cincin

> MEDICINES For Three Months' Tr FREE.

This very liberal offer having p ably successful last year, I have renew it, and will for a short tin cines for three months' treatme J. H. Moore, M. D., Dept. G.

at 100 prices.

ars, or not less producer, it is e do not recom.

CURRANT. The price of ss this Fall will be 2-year 1, 20c. each; \$2.00 per 12; old, No. 1.15c. each: \$150

GOOSEBERRY, two-year, rge, doz., 40c.; 100, \$2.50:

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bly know it is the best farm he world on fruit and general burself. The subscription price by Elias A. Long, telling and cents. In order to give you a you the paper every week for er is good only for the month bwer. Now is the time. This KER, NEW YORK.

E GOLD

ts of gold when you can earn some

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e following questions. They are he Bible? Give book, chapter and ord (-a-1). This word forms the in the New Testament. He was a dianity, but afterwards became the vord (De - - a h). This word

ters in the word "Devil" to show ithout consideration, and will be ing attention to MODES, by May hed in this country. their answers are correct or not, a pattern of this Waist, No. 7150,

NG CO. NEW YORK.

ur newsdealer how was my

Poultry, Sent for 10 cents ., QUINCY, ILLS.

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EEK to men all over U.S. to sell rees—cheapest, BEST. Out no money to TRY the work. LUB MAKERS—get their tree stal; give references. STARK NURSERY, MO., STARK, MO., Rockport, IIL, Densville, N. L.

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Very low in price of machine and finished

fence. Just the fence for the small farmer.

ADDRESS. EUREK A FENCE MACHINE, Box U. Richmond, Ind. on Green's Fruit Grower

FREE.

We direct special attention to the following



not hear one talk unless they were close to me, and spoke very loud. Used Aerial Medication eight weeks, hearing was fully restored, roaring and pain stopped, and was entirely cured of Caand pain stopped, and was charly that of Catarrh. I do not see why any one should suffer from Catarrh or deafness when there is such a good cure as this.—MISS CARRIE BOWERS, Rouseville, Pa.

Am 72 years old, suffered from Catarrh over 25 years, was almost entirely deaf. Four years ago used Aerial Medication, which I regard one of the most useful discoveries of this gen-eration. Since have suf-fered but little from Cahear ordinary conversa-

near ordinary conversa-tion and preaching. Rev. Dr. Potter, of this city, has been signally blessed by this treatment in the cure of throat affection.—REV. C. R. PATTISON, Eustis, Fla.

He Threw His Slate Away.



In 1869 I had typhoid fever which left me with Catarrh and totally destroyed my hearing; for 25 years I could not understand a word, or hear a steam whistle, and had to carry a slate so that people could talk to me. In '94 I obtained Aerial Medication and in a week surprised my friends by

throwing my slate away, could begin to hear; in two weeks could hear loud conversation, in three months could hear fold conversation, in three months could sit by the church door and fully understand every word that was spoken. The wonderful cure astonished my friends as well as myself. For three years my hearing has been perfect and I am entirely free from Catarrh.—EDWARD E. WILLIAMS, Lead, S. D.

Aerial Medication has triumphed and I am cured. One thousand dollars would be nothing compared to this. I have had bitter sufthis. I have had bitter suf-fering from Catarrh. Since I had La grippe the disease settled in the back of my head and the pain was almost unbearable, now I am cured, and thank God I heard of this treatment, which has no equal — More S. which has no equal .- MISS E. S. ORR, E. Harps-

Am 82 years old, hear-



ing began to fail 20 years ago. For eleven years could only hear loud sounds, could not hear conversation, had tinual roaring in head, and sense of smell was entirely destroyed. Used Aerial Medication in '94, it did its work with the he roaring ceased, discharge from head and throat stopped, hearing improved and for four years have been able to

hear ordinary conversation and preaching. Sense of smell entirely restored, and cured of Catarrh and no indication of its return.—G. J.

I had Catarrh twenty-one years, was deaf eighteen years, could not hear ordireary conversation, had roaring in ears, dreadful he adaches, offensive discharge, had taste and eyes as west could not see to so weak could not see to read. I used Aerial Medication in '92; it stopped the roaring and discharge, fully restored my hearing and for over five years my hearing has been perfect and am entirely free from

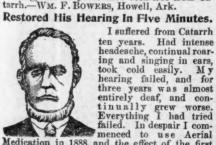
Catarrh.—MRS. JANE BASTIC, Shelby, N. C. Deaf Forty Years.



, Had Catarrh in a very bad form forty years, which greatly affected my eyes, almost entirely destroyed my hearing, was confined to the house a great portion of the time, and coughed almost continually. Used Aerial Medication in '94, which ally restored my hearof Catarrh; can work and

feel better than for forty years.—JOHN GARRIS, Flatbrookviile, N. J. 34 years ago I had ring-ings in my ears, had ing failed, for many years could not hear loud conversation two feet away, had continual roaring in ears, hoarseness, throat sore and dry, intense pain over eyes, and "stopped-up" feel-ing in my head. Gen-eral health so impaired

was not able to work.
Used Aerial Medication in '92. It stopped the roaring, pain and soreness, fully restored my hearing, for five years have been free from Catarrh.—WM. F. BOWERS, Howell, Ark.



ing and singing in ears, took cold easily. My hearing failed, and for hearing failed, and for three years was almost entirely deaf, and continually grew worse. Everything I had tried failed. In despair I commenced to use Aerial Medication in 1888, and the effect of the first application was simply worderful. In less that application was simply wonderful. In less than five minutes my hearing was fully restored, and

has been perfect ever since, and in a few months was entirely cured of Catarrh.—ELI Brown, Jacksboro, Tenn.

"After being deaf thirty years have used "Aerial Medication" with very beneficial results, the improvement was felt from the start, and I now hear ordinary conversation first class. My left ear had been useless many years, but gradually coming right. I am well known in Sheffield, and the restoration of my hearing has caused quite a talk, and I feel in duty bound to very gratefully do all I can for this wonderful treatment.—J. MALLABAND, been perfect ever since, and in a few months

this wonderful treatment.—J. MALLABAND, Clark Grove Road, Sheffield, Eng. We have reliable assurance that the above statements are genuine and that Dr. Moore

is a reputable physician.—Cincinnati Christian MEDICINES For Three Months' Treatment

FREE. This very liberal offer having proved remarkably successful last year, I have decided to renew it, and will for a short time send medicines for three months' treatment free. For question form and particulars, address, J. H. Moore, M. D., Dept. G. Cincinnati, O.

In The Old Barn Loft.

'Tis thirty years or thereabouts
Since I used to roll and play
And turn all kinds of somersaults
On the fresh and fragrant hay;
A-jumping and a-tumbling
On the hay so sweet and soft,
At my home sway beek pander. At my home away back yonder, In the old barn loft.

How the pigeons used to flutter,
And strut about and coo!
And make love to one another,
Like sweethearts used to do,
While I walked the risky crossbeam,
Or clambered high aloft,
With half intent of falling,
In the old barn loft In the old barn loft.

How I used to frighten sister,
Who was looking for the eggs,
As I dangled there, head downward,
Holding by my little legs;
And giving them a swing or two,
I'd strike the hay so soft,
At my home away back yonder,
In the old barn loft.

The twittering of the swallows. While making homes of mud;
The gleeful game of hide-and-seek,
The slip, the sudden thud;
The pattering of the rain drops
Above the hay so soft,
Are memories still clinging
Of the old barn loft.

An Unrecorded Claim.

The originator of the Gault raspberry called to-day with samples of his raspberry, the peculiarity of which is that it bears a crop on last year's canes, the same as Gregg, and after this early crop is gone, the new growth of canes made this year begins to bear another crop of ber-

This reminds me that this peculiarity of the Gault raspberry in bearing a second crop is precisely that of the Loudon red raspberry, and yet this claim for the Louon has never been set forth, so far as I have heard.

As soon as the main crop of Loudon, be gins to diminish, the second crop, which is borne on canes of the present year's growth, begins to yield some of the largest and finest specimens. Owing to this pe culiarity there are always blossoms on the bushes the same time the main crop is being gathered.

Loudon is not an everbearing raspberry, as generally understood, since its main crop is larger than Cuthbert, or any other variety I have ever seen. The second crop is nothing that could be recommended for market, but for family use it would be a desirable feature. We give below a discussion on the new raspberry, which occurred at the Minnesota State Horticultural Society, recently published in its re-

A brief account of our visit to the original plantations of this now extensively advertised new fruit at Mr. Loudon's place. Janesville, Wis., was given on page 266 of the magazine for August under the head of "Notes from the Seedling Fruit Committee." We continue of the opinion that it will prove to be the best red raspberry ever up to this time originated, and it should as soon as possible be tested in every part of our State.

The Columbian raspberry is also greatly praised by all who have had an opportunity to try it, but we have not seen enough of it to speak advisedly at this time. Mr. Harris: I saw the Loudon raspberry before it was ripe, and the bushes were loaded; they were loaded beyond anything I ever saw. I like the growth of the bushes, and from the appearance of the plant it must be hardy, and it is perfectly free from any disease whatever. It is more productive than any other red raspberry that has ever been brought before the public.

President Underwood: Are there any questions to ask on this paper? must say that I don't see any occasion for Mr. Brackett: . Has Prof. Green tried the customary hilarity over an event that them at the experiment station?

Prof. Green: We never fruited it. It humiliation.—Detroit Free Press. seems to me it is a little early to endorse it quite so heavily as Mr. Harris does. I a wider range.

Mr. Harris: I saw it at Sparta and at Janesville and compared it with the Cuthbert, and it was so far ahead of them that a man would get excited. It excels everything in the way of raspberries I ever saw. In quality it surpasses everything. Mr. C. W. Sampson brought a peck of them home, and I brought a peck of them home, and we carried them around in our travels and showed them off a good

deal, and they kept four or five days. Mr. A. J. Phillips: As secretary of the Society in our State, after Mr. Green began to advertise the Loudon raspberry, I received a great many letters asking questions in regard to it. I did not know any way in which I could truthfully answer them except by making a personal investigation. I spent two days there, and we gave it a very thorough examination on Mr. Loudon's grounds, so as to answer questions understandingly, and I came to this conclusion-I as well as Prof. Goffthat if it proved as good in every respect and in every locality as it did on Mr Loudon's grounds it was a very valuable acquisition to our list of good red raspberries. I picked on Thursday afternoon. a half bushel, and I carried them from Janesville to Ft. Atkinson, and we had them on the table for dinner, and the next day I went to Madison and from there to Sparta: I wanted them thoroughly tested; I wanted some good people's opinion as to the quality. I reached home on Sunday evening, and on Monday my wife put up the balance and scolded me for giving away so many, because she

wanted to can them. Those berries kept from Thursday until Monday. Last season Mr. Loudon was anxious we should investigate again, and as I was satisfied the question would come here, I advised Mr. Loudon to have Mr. Harris come down. I knew the people would have more confidence in Mr. Harris than in me, so Mr. Sampson and he came down. Mr. Sampson thought it was a long way to go, but we said we would pay part of the expense. He went down and looked down the row a little ways and said no one had anything to pay, he was paid already. Mr. Loudon does not wish to put the berry out unless it is worth something. I think Prof. Green's objection is well taken. I think we accept too many new things without first thoroughly testing them. I set last spring fifty of the Loudon, and I fruited some the first season. I picked some of the fruit and carried it to La Crosse to the fair. The berries have been grown for four or five years at Mr. Loudon's, and the plants are healthy. As secretary of our Society, I recommended to our people to plant a few of the Loudon and a few of the Columbian, the berry that Mr. Coe represents. I said if they did not plant them and they proved to be good they would be wishing they had planted some, and if they did plant them and they are worthless they would be glad they had no more of them. At present I think it would pay to plant a few of these berries. I would not recommend any one to plant a large amount. Mr. Coe is a better judge of small fruits than I am, and he was there

Mr. Brackett: Can they be bought any

All those men that got hold of them are

going to grow them.

Mr. Harris: They do not increase nearly as fast as the Cuthbert, and I know it is an outrageous price to ask. I said it ought to be tried here, because if it is as good a thing as it looked at Mr. Loudon's, the sooner we get it as a market fruit and a home fruit the better. Mr. Wedge: I would like to hear from

Mr. Coe in regard to the Columbian. Mr. Coe: I want to say just a word about the Loudon first. I was at Janesville at the time that committee met there, and as Mr. Harris and Mr. Philips told you, it was a sight. The whole plantation of Mr. Loudon had been dug and dug for plants, and had had no cultivation whatever, but I found the Loudon was fruiting abundantly, good large berries, almost as large as two of any other kind I considered that a better test than if the plantation had been in a high state of cultivation.

Stray Notes.

Lippincott quotes some very explicit, and at the same time peculiar, excuses and re-monstrances sent by parents to "teacher." One of them seems to be a very emphatic protest against leading children to read according to the new method:

"Teacher: I dink you are a fool, you want my boy to read when he don't have no aiferbits. Please teach him some." There are few parents who have such dutiful sons as the boy whose absence is thus explained:

"Dear Teacher: Please excuse Fritz for staying home he had der measels to oblige Another woman would like to take her

choice among accomplishments: "You must stop teaching my Lizzie fisical torture, she needs yet readin and figors mit sums more as that, if I want her to do jumping I kin make her jump." distracted from anxiety to pay attention

to her style: "Please excuse my Paul for bein absent he is yet sick with dipterry and der doctors don't tink he will discover to oblige his loving Aunt Mrs. —. I am his mother's sister from her first husband."

Two Views.

"Orlando," she exclaimed, "the baby has "Has he?" was the response in a tone

which betrayed no emotion. "You don't seem a bit surprised." "I'm not surprised. All babies have first teeth. If this one didn't have any I'd manage to get up some excitement, may be." "I thought you'd be pleased and happy about it.'

"No. I don't see that it's any occasion for especial congratulation. The baby has my sympathy." "Sympathy! What for?"

"For having his first tooth. He has just struck the opening chapter of a long story of trouble. Pretty soon he'll have other teeth. "Of course he will."

"Every one he cuts will hurt him. Then his second teeth will come along and push these out. That will hurt him again. Some of the new ones will come in crooked, like as not, and he will have to go to the dentist and have block and tackle adjusted to them to haul them around into line. Then he'll cut his wisdom teeth. That'll hurt him some more. After that he'll have to go to the dentist and let him drill holes and hammer until his face feels like a great, palpitating stone quarry. I wouldn't want him to go through life without teeth. But I must say that I don't see any occasion for means so much in the way of sorrow and

Borrowing.

Borrowers have been on earth several centuries. Not an occasional, intermittent sort, but the persistent, perpetual, neverto-be-bluffed kind, that spend more time in borrowing than the cost of supplying themselves would amount to in the purchase of borrowed articles. Fifty years ago my mother had a neighbor who borrowed everything of a household nature, even to the groceries, tea, coffee, pepper, salt. To her credit, be it said, she never forgot to pay. But sometimes it ran one or two years before the articles would be replaced. This was better than a second neighbor done. When she returned the articles the quantity would be a little short and the quality a grade inferior. This party was completely cured by laying aside the returned article and giving out to the same party, on farther call, until quantity and quality were so reduced that a little complaint was made, when the borrower was informed that it all came about by lending, and if any blame it must rest with the borrower. That settled the customers. The writer was in Major Bennett's jewelry shop. A friend came in saying, "Major, lend me your rifle." "Yes; right over there in the corner." "Why, Major, this stock is cracked." "Yes; I "The lock is broken." "Yes; know it. know it." "This ramrod is broken." "Can't help it: it was all right when I commenced to lend it." "I can't use this. What is that over there behind the counter?" it's a rifle I got purpose for myself." "Well. let me take that. It will do me nicely." "Not much. That rifle over there was just as nice as this one when I began to lend This would be no better should I lend it. Can't afford but one gun to lend."

An uncle of mine had a short and effective way of having articles lent promptly eturned. If anyone came to borrow

'Yes; glad to accommodate you. When can you return it?" "Such a time." All right." But if it was not returned according to promise the party could not borrow of him a second time. A new neighbor wanted to borrow his ox cart for the day. 'Yes; take it, but bring it back to-night, as I want to use it in the morning." It did not come back and he went after it. That neighbor could not borrow of him another thing. Neighbors soon learned his ways and his lent articles came promptly back. We had a neighbor, well-to-do, who was a persistent, constant borrower of about everything, in doors and out. Occasionally would return things, but it was exceptional when he did .- Market Garden. The lumber trade of Oregon is beginning

to attract increased attention. Heretofore Washington State has enjoyed the larger share of lumber exportation. Now we learn a new and strong corporation, the Pacific Lumber Company, has entered the field, and is shipping lumber from the Columbia River. Last week the British ship Selkirk left Astoria for Yokohama, with lumber. The same company is now loading the Japanese steamer Tenkio Maru for Japan, and is under engagement to load the steam-er Chun Sung and the ship Eureka, both of which are now on the way from Portland to China, and each of which will carry about 1,500,000 feet.

cheaper than last year?

Mr. Philips: Well, no, I think not. A number of men say they will wait before buying until they get cheaper. My boys said to me last fall, "don't you sell them or give them away." I have not given them away, and I have no plants to sell.

Dr. S. C. Webb, Liberty, Miss., says:

"I have been using Ayer's Pills for over twenty-five years, and recommended them in cases of chronic diarrhoea, knowing their efficiency from personal experience, they having cured when other medicine failed."

The Human Legacy.

As one who, shut in long imprisonment
Behind the bars of a mysterious cell,
Finds here and there upon its wall,
In carven line or blotted scrawl,
Some brief appealing message, left to tell
The hope or the despair
Of captives dwelling there,
Who were released ere he was thither sent

So man, upon Life's walls of time and fate, Find messages recorded long ago:
The sage's warning, graven clear,
The prophet's line of hope and cheer,
The poet's cry of rapture or of woe
(In his own life's-blood traced),
Abiding, uneffaced,
Since those who wrote passed the Eternal
Gate,
—Priscilla Leonard, in the July Century.

Pears for the Amateur Garden.

A correspondent asks what are six or eight of the best varieties of pears for s private garden. While there are doubtless others that would be equally pleasing, yet the following will be endorsed as giving every satisfaction: Bartlett, Fred Clapp, Howell, Sheldon, Lawrence, Anjou and Seckel. These are well-known and tried varieties, and should receive first consideration in making choice. Of course, this is meant in a general way, as occasionally some one kind of fruit has a special taste for luxuries in soil and climate, and may form the exception that occurs in all rules -Meehan's Monthly.

Foreign Investments of England.

England receives about \$400,000,000 year from the amounts it has loaned to foreign countries; \$400,000,000 to \$600,-000,000 net from its merchant marine, which carries three-fourths of the men chandise that crosses the seas: and \$400. 000,000 to \$600,000,000 more from the profits realized by its citizens settled in its colonies or foreign countries and en-Another may easily have been too much gaged there in trade or manufactures. With these \$1,400,000,000 to \$1,600,000, 000 received from abroad, which the customs statistics make no mention of, England is able to meet the balance of trade against it, which exceeded \$1,000,000,000 in 1896, and the expenditure of its citizens traveling abroad, which, deduction made of a like expenditure of foreigners traveling in England, is not less than \$200,000,000. There actually remains therefore, to England, notwithstanding the enormous trade balance against it, an annual surplus obtained from abroad of \$200,000,000 to \$400,000,000.—Rand, Mc-Nally's Banker's Monthly, Chicago.

> Experience of The Rural New Yorker with Loudon New Red Raspberries.

The Rural New Yorker has repeatedly called attention to the Loudon raspberry, which Mr. Carman has been fruiting at hi New Jersey experiment grounds. The fol-lowing is his opinion as expressed at various dates, copied from the Rural New

Loudon, readers, is, in the estimation of The Rural New Yorker, the coming red raspberry. More anon.

Some Raspberries.-The Loudon is a very different berry from the Royal Church. It may be called an improved Cuthbert. I am glad you have this splendid berry-splendid as it behaves with me. I shall be disappointed if it be not recognized some day as the best late variety.-E. S. Car-

We are rejoiced to see that the Loudon raspberry, first brought to public notice by The Rural New Yorker is to be introduced next fall. As judged by its conduct at the Rural Grounds, it is the best red raspberry n existence, and we hope that all of our friends will bear the prediction in mind, charging it against The Rural's judgment, f a general trial prove we are in error. It is rarely we hit upon any plant that seems prominently better than old sorts, but when ve do it makes us as happy as a lark. F. W. Loudon, of Janesville, Wis., is the

originator. He is now 75 years old, and most of his time (outside of business hours) since he was a mere child, has been spent in growing seedlings of various kinds of Mr. Loudon writes: "Please accept my best thanks for the description of the Loudon you gave in The Rural New Yorker

of September 16th. It was in every particular correct, and just as it behaves here. It has fruited eight seasons, always with the same results. All other red raspberries have their bad and good seasons-more bad than good. I claim another good point for the Loudon. It is one of the finest for canning." We thank Mr. Loudon for thanking us. The obligations rest with us, not with him. There is nothing that gives the Rural New Yorker more satisfaction than the knowledge that it has been the first to make known a new kind of seed or plant that is

better than anything else of its kind. It makes us feel that we are doing something besides printing a paper of what others say and do Though we have been fairly diligent at this work for over fifteen years, we do not tire of it. It grows upon us. It makes us feel that we have a real solid claim upon the gratitude of the people.

One plant of Loudon new red raspberry,

by mail, postpaid, to each subscriber to Green's fruit Grower, who sends us fifty cents for his subscription, and claims this remium at the same time. Subscribe now, Plants will be mailed at proper season.

Do Lightning Rods Protect.

The great amount of study in recent years directed to fathom the mysteries of electricity has clearly established the fact that the great confidence so long and stead-fastly reposed in the lightning-rod, as a protection against thunder-bods, is to a degree misplaced. Lightning-rods are a protection to buildings provided there are a sufficient number of the rods, and that they are properly erected and arranged and kept in perfect order. If a house is overspread with a perfect network of wires, all properly connected and "earthed," almost ab lute immunity from damage by lightning can be obtained. Lightning-rods, with their glittering points, in proportionate abundance, will give similar security to a building. But to afford such a desirable guarantee the rods, besides being erected in ac-cordance with the correct scientific princiles, must be so numerous as to render the undertaking almost wholly impracticable, because of the expense. A building of moderate size would require from sixty to a undred points to unassailably guard it. In proportion, as this number is decreased, the neasure of safety diminishes.

This well-established fact shows the

slight value of the conventional lightningrods that one sees over houses and barns in the country and small towns. At best, the protection these—being two at most, frequently but one—afford is very small, almost insignificant. Small as this security is, it is wholly lost if the so-called conductors are improperly constructed, and not in perfect order, when they, in fact, become olute menace to the building they are reared to guard. It is essential, if the conventional rod is to be set up, that the work be entrusted to reliable and capable persons, otherwise it may become a shining invitation to dangers. In view of all these circumstances it is probable that a building is as well, if not better, protected without such conductors as are in general use as with them. It is safe to assert that the great majority of buildings damaged or destroyed by lighting were provided with lightning-rods, and in the majority of these

bolts, and for some cause, probably improper construction, could not lead the lightning harmlessly to the earth. The danger to life or property from lightning is really comparatively small. It is much smaller than that arising from any other of the forces of Nature. the fear and terror inspired by thunder bolts this danger is vastly exaggerated.-

cases the conductors invited the thunder-

Here and There.

-"Sonny," said Uncle Eben, "don't yoh nebber wase yoh time tryin' ter define whut happiness is. It ken be anything frum a million dollars down to a circus ticket."-Washington Star.

Ladies' Home Journal.

-"Did Mrs. Jinks's traveling gown fit well?" "Yes, but it cost so much she had to give up her trip and stay at home .-Chicago Record. -Magistrate-What made you steal the jewels of that actress? Burglar-I saw her in the theater, and admired her art

so much that. I concluded to give her a chance for a free puff in the papers .-Fliegende Blatter. -At the Athletic Games.-She-What a wonderful jumper that man is! But why do they keep ringing the big gong while he is making his jumps? Jerolamon-he's from Brooklyn, and he

can't do his best unless he imagines he is getting out of the way of a trolley car .--Bobby-Say, did you ever tie a pack of firecrackers to a dog's tail? Percy-No, sir, I didn't. My mamma's taught me to be kind to animals. Bobby-Huh! What fun did you have then? Percy-Oh, I

just set mine off behind girls.-Truth -Young Wife-Why, Harry, dear, I have discharged the cook and am doing everything myself; we don't have to pay her \$8 a week. I cannot see how we can economize any more. Husband-Perhaps we can get her back.-Harper's Bazar. -Willy-Why, Cholly, you heah? I thought I passed you on the street just now. Cholly—Haven't been out for an houah, dear boy. Willy-Well, then it must have been some othah fellau, with a

dawg and cane just like yours.-Harlem -A Model Institution .- "Cruelty in this institution?" said the superintendent of the prison. "No, siree. The inmates here know me too well to attempt any monkey business that might lead to cruelty."-

Philadelphia North American. -Bobby-Mamma, Uncle Will says that firecrackers were invented by the Chinese ages ago. Mamma—Yes, dear, I believe so. Bobby—Well, how did they know we were going to have a Fourth of July?-Puck

-"Whatever made you make Brackins a present of a pocket comb? He's as bald as a billiard ball." "That's just it. I wanted to make him think I never no ticed it."-Tit-Bits. -A near-sighted girl happened to pass

a furnishing store and glanced at the show window. She checked a scream and said to her companion: "Oh, please come here and relieve my suspense." "How?" "Tell me what I am looking at, boa constrictors or bicycle stockings."-Boston Transcript. -Startling news comes from London that the Prince and Princess of Wales missed a recent dinner by reason of the jam about the place of entertainment, which was so great they could not get through. Let it be hoped, however, that when they reached home the servant girl managed to find some cold pie somewhere. It is not pleasing to think of royalty be-

ing toyed with by the pangs of hunger.— San Francisco Examiner. -Northern Man (down in Florida)-What's the price of that orange grove? Native-Ten thousand dollars, mister, Had the consumption long? "Consumption? I haven't consumption." "Just weak lungs, may be?" "My lungs are sound as a dollar. I am merely looking for a good place to locate; doesn't matter to me whether it's North or South. East or West." "Oh! Well, I'll let ye have that grove for \$250."-New York Weekly.

Orchard and Garden.

-Fruit trees or plants will not take care of themselves. -Annual pruning largely avoids the necessity for removing large limbs. -Grapes thrive best in well-cultivated

and well-drained land. -No fruit repays judicious pruning and trimming better than the pear. -Make quality rather than quantity the

principal aim. -Having the orchard trimmed up keeps the trees bearing well. -Cherry trees must be grafted early if good results are expected.

-Choose young, thrifty trees, with good roots and straight, clean tops. -All trees that have roots or tops bruised or mangled should be discarded. -In setting out a tree, save some of the top soil, especially to put around the roots. -It is not a bad plan to plant trees along the roadside the whole length of the farm. -By stirring the soil after every rain the weeds will be more easily destroyed.

related to be budded or grafted on each -In the spring is the best time to prune the peach. Cut back one-half of the new growth of wood. -Mulching prevents the early flow of sap

-The peach and plum are nearly enough

up too soon. -Nectarines and apricots can be grown anywhere that the peach or prune will -Sawdust is good mulch for all kinds of small fruits.

-If done early, spring is the best time

by preventing the ground from warming

to set out trees and plants.

—Strawberries, if well mulched, are less affected by change of weather. -After the orchard is in bearing it does not pay to continue to crop it. -All pruning and transplanting should be done before the leaves start out well. -"Poultry for the plum trees and swine

for the apple orchard" is a good rule.

—A safe rule with flower seed is to plant them about five times their diameters. -Tobacco water is one of the best remedies to destroy bugs and worms on rose -Resin and tallow in equal parts make

ing fruit trees. -Starvation and neglect are the great causes of unfruitfulnes with many unprofitable orchards. One advantage in using commercial fertilizers in the garden is their freedom from

a good covering for wounds made in prun-

weed seeds.
—Small fruit growing may not pay the farmer away from market, but he can grow fruit for his own use. -Only well rotted manure should be use

in the potato patch, and it should be well worked in with the soil.

-Keep all dead and faulty limbs cut off of fruit trees as a protection against fur-ther decay.—St. Louis Republic.

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There are thirty words in this schedule, from each of which letters have been omitted and their places have been supplied by dashes. To fill in the blank spaces and get the names properly you must have some knowledge of geography and history. We want you to spell out as many words as you can, then send to us with 25 cents to pay for a three months' subscription to Wonkn's World. For correct lists we shall give \$200.00 in cash. If more than one person sends a full, correct list, the money will be awarded to the fifty best lists in appearance. Also, if your list contains twenty or more correct words, we shall send you a beautiful Egeria Blamond Scarf Pin (for lady or gentleman), the regular price of which is \$2.25. Therefore, by sending your list, you are positively certain of the \$2.25 prize, and by being careful to send a correct list you have an opportunity of the \$200.00 cash award. The distance that you may live from New York makes no difference. All have equal opportunity for winning.

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Prizes will be honestly awarded and promptly sent. We publish the list of words to added out. In making your list of answers, be sure to give the number of each word:

I. - R A - I - A country of South 1 16. B - S M - - K A noted ruler. 2. - A - | - | - Name of the largest body 3. M - D - - E - - A - E - - A sea. 18. P - R - U - A - Country of Europe. 19. A - S T - A - | - A big island. 5. T-A--8 Well known river of Europe. 20. M -- IN-E - Name of the most 6. 8 -- AN - A - A city in one of the Southern States. 21. T -- A - One of the United States. 7. H ---- X A city of Canada. 22. J-F--R--N Once President of the United States.

8. N - A - A - A Noted for display of 23. - II -- N A large lake. 19. - E - E - E - One of the United States. 25. C - R - A A foreign country, same

II. H - V -- A A city on a well known island. 26. B - R - - 0 A large island. 12. 8 - M - E - A well known old fort 27. W-M--S W-R-D Popular family r3. 6 -- R - L - A - Greatest fortifica-

14. 8 - A - L E - A great explorer. 29. A-L-N-I- An ocean. 15. C-L-F---I- One of the United States. 30. M - D - G - S - A - Antsland near In sending your list of words, mention whether you want prize money sent by bank draft, money order or registered mail; we will send any way that winners require. The Egeria Diamond is a perfect imitation of a Heal Biamond of large size. We defy experts to distinguish it from real except by microscopic test. In every respect it serves the purpose of Gennine Diamond of Purest Quality. It is artistically mounted in a fine gold-plated pin, warranted to wear forever. This piece of jewelry will make a most desirable gift to a friend if you do not need it yourself. At present our sppply of these gitts is limited, and if they are all gone when your set of answers comes in, we shall send you \$2.25 in money instead of the Searf or Shawl Pin, so you shall either receive the piece of jewelry or the equivalent in cash, in addition to your participative interest in the \$200.00 cash prize. This entire offer is an honest one, made by a responsible publishing house. We refer to mercantile agencies and any bank in New York. We will promptly refund money to you if you are dissatisfied. What more can we do? Now study, and exchange slight brain work for cash. With your list of answers send 25 cents to pay for three months subscription to our great family magazine, Woman's World. If you have already subscribed, mention that fact in your letter, and we will extend your subscription from the time the present one expires. To avoid loss in sending silver, wrap money very carefully in paper before inclosing in your letter. Address:

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4. - M -- 0 - A large river.

10. - A - R I - A city of Spain.

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EDITORIAL.

Please favor us by notifying us by postal eard in case you are getting more than one copy of Green's Fruit Grower. This occurs now and then on account of similarity of names, etc. Kindly give this your attention and thus greatly aid us.

Please Don't.

The siege has begun again. Hundreds of our readers are sending me fruits for name, etc. Kindly do not do so. Send to the Department of Pomology, Washington, D. C .- Editor.

Telephone Lines on Barbed-wire Fences.

We hear that farmers in Kansas are using the barbed wire of fences for telephone purposes successfully. It has been supposed that wires stapled to posts and trees would not afford communication by telephone, but as I understand these Kantas farmers have found no difficulty, using six dollar instruments at each end of the line in telephoning by means of thes barbed wire fences.

We desire information on this subject Will any one who knows of barbed wire fences being used for telephoning succes fully over distances of five or six miles kindly give us information on this subject or refer us to some person who can give us information, and greatly oblige.-Edi-

Summer Planting of Strawberry Plants.

I am asked whether August planting is the best for strawberry plants. Generally speaking August is not a good time to plant strawberries, for the reason that no well rooted layer plants can be secured at that date. Nurserymen will not dig strawberry plants in August for the reason that in order to secure one salable plant they would have to destroy runners which would make perhaps fifty plants before fall. Then August is generally hot and dry, during which time it would be difficult to make strawberry plants live unless the plants were watered and carefully shaded for a week or two. For this rea on, we do not advise planting strawber ries in mid-summer. On the other hand, lowever, if one has plants on his own place, and can dig each plant with earth attached to the roots, and transplant them In August, there will be a good crop of berries the next year, the same as potted plants. There is a difficulty in shipping layer plants of strawberries in mid-summer on account of the heat.

How I Killed The Bears.

While sitting upon the hotel steps one evening, during my trip in Canada, I made the acquaintance of a young man, who was pinted out to me as a great bear hunter. He related to me the following experience: A bear hunter must understand the habits

of his game. He must know the kind of food bears consume at different seasons of the year. He must know where this food produced, and the manner of consumption. The hunter must also know whether the various kinds of food for bears is in abundance, or in short supply. The bear hibernates during the winter, seldom making his appearance until early spring. His first food is the roots of various shrubs, trees and plants, or the larvae of insects. or small animals which they may be able to capture with an occasional steal of wild honey. Later came the wild raspberries and blackberries, upon which they feed with avidity. Later in the season beech nuts accrns and other nuts furnish bears with daily fare. Early in the season while bears are feeding upon roots of various kinds they are not easily shot, since they are quick to hear a footstep, and are gen- to business principles and most determined erally out of sight. When they take to the trees after nuts, however, they are most easily captured.

Early in the nut season last fall I start ed for the wild lands in Northern Canada in search of bear. My gun was a breechloading Marlin rifle. I could drop a handful of cartridges into an empty chamber and pump one at a time into its place with

I had worked my way on a trail until about noon. After resting and lunching I departed from the trail, tramping four or without having seen or heard any trace of bear, when suddenly I heard the crackin of a branch not far away. I knew that this meant "bear."

During the nut season the bear climb into a tree to a crotch where he can sit. Then he bites into a limb and weakens it, then he stretches out his fore feet and rasps the limb drawing it in so that he take off the nuts with his mouth. The breaks off where it has been gnawed. often found beech and oak trees on were a dozen limbs thus broken off wn in towards the trunk by the

> more easily approached when than at any other season hat he is situated so high get scent from the foliage about his

After some deliberation I decided that it

was best to plunge boldly and rapidly through the hollow filled with elders, hoping to reach the tree before the should have escaped. Thus, with my rifle ready for immediate action, I plunged into the elders without regard to how much noise I might make. When I came out on the opposite side of the elders the bear, hearing me, had let go its hold on the tree and had dropped upon the ground at the foot of the tree all in a lump, I fired quick-ly and broke one of the animal's forelegs. The bear immediately regained her feet and made a rush for me. I pushed back through the elders to the open ground and had not long to wait for her coming; she rushed upon me with great ferocity. I waited, as is my habit, until the bear was within six feet of me, then I sent a bullet directly through her head. She tumbled over but raised herself again and made a second attempt. I fired again through the body and ran at once to the tree from which she had descended. No sooner had I arrived there than I saw coming down the tree a half grown bear. I immediately aimed my rifle at it, pulled the trigger, but there was no report. It suddenly dawned upon me that I had exhausted the cartridges in the chamber of my rifle, Early n the day I had shot partridge and other small game, and this had partially exhausted my magazine. I did not have time to insert a cartridge from my pocket. The bear was preparing to drop. I struck it a blow with my rifle; it hesitated for the moment and then attempted again to descend. I punched it hard with my rifle, and then again, hoping to retard its progress to the earth, searching in my pockets meanwhile for a cartridge, bringing up almost everything else but the cartridge, numerous oth er things being stored in the same pocket. Finally, after many attempts to keep the bear in the tree until I could get a cartridge in its place, the bear dropped and started to run away. Before I could get a bullet into the chamber and pump it into its place in the barrel, the bear had disappeared from sight, but another young bear had begun to descend the same tre The mother bear had evidently been feeding herself and her two cubs in this tree all the morning. I fired at this bear, which

the bear with one shot. Having now three bears, besides a quantity of small game, I did not consider it necessary to continue my hunt for that day. I stripped them of their hides and left their bodies to be consumed by wolves and wild birds.

was more than half grown, and he dropped

at my feet dead. I saw another half grown

bear descending another tree five rods away, and rushed for this tree and killed

ABOUT FALL PLANTING.

If You Have Not Tried it, Do So Now.

We are creatures of habit. Our habit has been to plant fruit trees, etc., in spring. But fall is much the better time except for the North, Northwest and Northeast where the thermometer goes 20 degrees below zero. We are imitative creatures We see others plant in spring and we imi tate them, losing thereby great advantages that might be secured by fall planting Well, then, imitate the editor of Green's Fruit Grower, who plants in fall.

What time in the fall? Any time from October to December-any time before the ground freezes—the earlier the better. Two good reasons for fall planting (there are many others) is that the soil is in much better condition to plant in fall than in spring, and you have more leisure in fall to do the planting.

You should not allow a year to pass without planting something. This is the rule of my life on my home grounds. Nothing yields so much profit from so little expenditure. A tree that may cost you 15 cents will in a short time be worth \$5, \$10, yes, often \$25 to \$50. You would not have your pet pear tree cut down for \$50. Ten dollars properly invested in trees, shrubs and vines for poorly shaded homes will add hundreds of dollars to the salable value of such homes.

Methods in Business.

A few men push business. The majority allow business to push them. That's the reason that only one out of every hundred makes anything like a success in the world. The other ninety and nine eke out a half-and-half existence and sometimes manage to scrape together enough to keep them out of the poorhouse in their old age sometimes they don't. The world is full of failures—the successes are few and far between. Every man who goes into business, of course, expects to succeed. The fact that so few realize their expectations indicates over and above verything else, a laxity in, or lack of familiarity with business methods.

There are some men who go blundering

nto business head first, and despite all their mistakes, success is forced upon them These are rare exceptions. There are others who in spite of the most careful attention pushing, turn up failures in the business world. These also are exceptions. The every-day, practical business man, the man who goes into business with a determination to put all the energy and push he possesses into it, is the one who will be interested in these pages. In the first place. when you are thinking of going into business be careful to select the particular bus iness that you know something about. A great many men seal their own fate from the very start by jumping into something that they know nothing about and imaginmiles into the region of oak timber ing that they can pull through on their abundant supply of nerve.

Prunus Simoni.

This was one of the first of the Japan plums to be tested in this country. It has been fruiting in many parts of New York State. It is a good, upright grower, and the fruit is of large size, reddish in color and flattened out in the shape of a tomato. Indeed, a dish of these plums would be mistaken by some people for a dish of tomatoes. In appearance this is an attractive fruit, but I have never seen a specimen grown in this State which was good enough

to be eaten as a dessert fruit. I am informed, however, by Mr. Leonar Coates, a California authority, that it is of superior quality in his State. I also learned from a fruit grower in Colorado that it is of superior quality there, all of which teaches that the testing of a fruit in one State is of no indication of its value in other States. Here it does not soften up and get fully ripe, but rots before perfect maturity. This probably is reason why its reputation is so poor for quality in New

The distance from Liverpool to Lon-n is 201 miles. On each side of the raild, as far as the eye can reach, the most ent themselves. But not one he land belongs to those who have the it to such beauty and per-all belongs to six men, who they happen to be the oldest others. IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED.





and ornamental trees in the front yard. or at one side, would create a complete

We give two illustrations on this

page, one representing a house about which no trees or shrubs have been

planted, the other showing the same

In riding through the country my

attention has been called to houses

around which not a tree or shrub can

e seen. Such a home is a picture of

esolation. The planting of even one

tree would relieve somewhat the

barren appearance of the place-but

the planting of fruit trees in the rear

of such a home, and of a few shrubs

ouse after planting.

No one is so poor as to be unable to do anything towards making the home attractive as indicated, for the planting of wild elderberry bush, or a wild maple or elm from the woods, or a wild climbing Bitter Sweet near the piazza, would do much to beautify the place, and would require no outlay of money. But trees are sold from the nurseries at such low prices, actually below the cost of production, few can be excused from ornamentating their place from lack of necessary means. Beautify your place this fall.

California Fruits in Eastern Markets.

In one day during the past season twenty-eight car-loads of California fruits were sold in the New York market. A lowest average price of 60 cents (which few years ago it was thought remarkable when two or three carloads of this fruit was sold in the same market. That fruits can be sent three thousand miles by rail at high freight rates, and sold at a profit at high freight rates, and sold at a profit or product of the farm. The profits are in a country where fruit growing "is better, to the grower, and there is a coneminently successful is indeed remarkable.

largely attributed to the fact that these states. Thus Bartlett pears from Cali-fornia are sold in New York in July and August, also California peaches and plums at the same date. Another point in favor of California fruits is that it is superior in color and form to that grown in our Eastern orchards. Thus California fruit continues to be sold after our home grown fruits have entered the market. Further than this, California

growers have been compelled to fancy methods of packing their fruits in an attractive manner, and sending to our markets only the perfect speciments.

It would not seem possible that Calitheir fruits in competition with our home would seem also that the peaches and plums shipped from Georgia, and other points in the South would after a time render it unprofitable to ship these fruits from California, but the fact that Calimarkets successfully in past years, and the any mellow, rich soil. demand for such fruit seems to be increasing is an illustration of the fact that and thorough cultivation will produce superior fruit, well packed, will still at- good cabbage crop. tract fancy prices. Surely Eastern fruit growers should not rest easy until they have succeeded in growing such fine specimens, and have placed them upon the market in such an attractive manner as to render it unprofitable for our Cali fornia friends to compete at such a great distance.

When Apples Commence to Bear

Below is given a list from "Thomas Fruit Culturist." of some 50 sorts of the best known apples, which were set out for the purpose of recording the age at which they commenced to bear. It is as sumed that trees two to three years old were set out, and while some commenced at two years after setting, others were nin years. At two years these were: Duches of Oldenburg, Haas and Rome Beauty, Three years:-Keswick, Codlin, Primate and William's Favorite. Four years-Ben Davis, Carolina, Red June, Early Harvest, Jeffries, Jersey Sweeting, Maiden Blush, Tetofsky, Wagener and Yellow Trans parent. Five years-Dominie, Fallawater, Fameuse, King of Tompkins County, Munson Sweet, Rawles' Janet, Red Astrachan Rhode Island Greening, Twenty Ounce, Winesap, and Sops of Wine. Seven years Peck's Pleasant. Eight years—Baldwin Gravenstein and Tallman Sweet. Nine years Spitzenberg, Fall Pippin, Golden Russet, Lady's Sweet, Mother, Northern Spy, Yellow Bellefleur and Sutton.

The Early Strawberry and Rambo, out at the same time, had not yet fruited at the close of the nine years. Such recrds as these are very valuable, as it is an mportant matter to know not only what are the best kinds for market, but when earing may be looked for as well. There is the same difference in pears that exists in apples.

Profit in Fruit Growing-Past and Present.

The apple in the fruit kingdom bears the ame relation that bread does to the vegetable kingdom. The apple can be made to produce profitable crops five and six years from planting. Standard pears come in about the same time. Peaches, plums, cherries, dwarf pears, grapes, gooseberries and currents can be made to produce profitable crops in three years from planting. I think I can hear some reader saying, "I doubt this very much." I would say to all such that this has been done time after time, and, "what man has done man can do again."

There is no excuse for not growing fruit, fter we once find it does not take a life time to get an orchard to a bearing age. But where will the profits come in, to grow. fruit at prices now realized? Some figuring seems in order. The season of 1894 the apple crop of eight acres near Brunswick, Mo., was sold for \$1,000 (for the

choice) on the trees. The season of 1899 the fruit of the same orchard was sold on the trees for \$950. The same orchard sold the apples on the trees in 1896 for \$1.050. The owner of the orchard sold corn in the field at gathering time in 1894 for \$9 per acre. In 1895 his corn crop brought him \$8.50 per acre in the field. This is one case of the many that I could refer to. The report of Hon. C. C. Bell to the Missouri Horticultural Society, at its annual meeting, held at Marceline, Decem ber 9, 1896, compiled the market price of apples from 1869 to 1896, showing the average price paid each year. He also gave a table showing the purchasing power of a barrel of apples for the same dates. "While it is true that the price of apples has declined some, yet in comparison with wheat and other products of the farm, and especially merchandise and machinery, it will be found that the price of apples held up best, and that a barrel of apples at the was in 1895), bought more than the \$1.14 could buy in 1869."

By this it will clearly be seen that apples hold out in price better than any othstantly increasing demand for fruit. Men The success of Californa fruits may be of ability and means are organizing commercial fruit farms each year, investing fruits enter our markets at a season when, large sums in the business, and expect to the same fruits are not ripe in the Eastern (and will) succeed.—S. H. Linton, in Rural

Horticultural Nates.

-Always puddle the roots of trees be fore planting. -Prune the currants every year, cutting out the old wood.

fruit —In storing beets for winter be, adopt ful not to cut or bruise them. -The peach tree should be grown on well-drained, moderately rich -Gooseberries and currents planted in

partial shade are less liable to mildew. fornia could continue to ship with profit and do not cut over before the third year. -The time will come when nut trees will grown fruits, since we can produce them in be commonly grown for commercial purposes.

week before they are ripe and autumn about two weeks. -The quince makes the best preserve of fornia has shipped its fruits to our Eastern any fruit, we think, and it will grow in

-Summer pears should be gathered a

-Rich soil, deep plowing, high manuring

-The soil in which fruit trees are to planted ought to be pulverized twelve to eighteen inches deen.

-It is now that the flowers you have taken so much pains with laugh you a welcome when you enter the garden. -In planting fruit trees cut off all broken

or bruised roots. Do not shorten the tops, lowever, in fall planting. -When near a market the dandelion may be made a profitable crop. Many prefer

it to any other kind of greens. -Mangel wurzels vield immense crops. and perhaps are the very best root for sheep, but they draw heavily on the soil. -Chicory roots are dug about the same time as carrots, and should be washed, sliced each way and thoroughly dried by artificial heat.

-Sow asparagus seed in the north would say to an inquirer, in April or May in rich soil. Transplant when one year old, eighteen inches apart.

Growing of Pears in Nebraska.

Merits of Different Varieties Discussed. Their Likelihood to Blight Being Especially Touched Upon.

The early plantings of pear in Nebrasks

were usually varieties which were in best repute in the pear-growing districts of the United States, and the early planting was not guided by experience gained in our pe-culiar conditions. Serious loss and disappointment has resulted. For the last fifteen years experiments have been going on on these new lines, experimenting with varieties that were hoped to be blight proof. There are scattered over the western por tion of the United States a number of very old pear trees which have stood the climatic changes and conditions of half a century ore, and some of these varieties are in high local repute. The propagation of young trees from these very old trees and transplanting them to other and less favorable conditions has not been as successful as we at one time hoped, for the reason, perhaps, that these very old trees stand where conditions of soil are just suited to them, and when young trees are propagated from these, transplanted into very fertile soil, quite likely heavily manured, and an abundance of water given, a rank growth sent up, often times the trees blighted as badly as those which had pre-That pears of good quality and fine tex

ture can be grown is evidenced by the fact that some years ago Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, N. Y., made an exhibit of seventy-two varieties of pears at our State Fair. George L. Fisher, whose farm is on a divide between the Blue River and Salt Creek, sent up six varieties of pears.
Among them were Bartlett, Flemish
Beauty, B. d'Anjou, Clapp's Favorite and
Seckel. These varieties were found to be

rich soil and with high culture this blights as badly as the rest of them. These espe-cially successful trees are usually found where cultivation is not too thorough, the annual growth not too large. Under such conditions the Flemish Beauty often maintains health and vigor for many years and bears abundant crops.

This same method of cultivation seems to be the rule for successful growing of pears of other varieties. First, the soil should not be too fertile. There should

Scattered over our State and as far

not be such free application of water, either from windmills or other methods, as should induce the rapid and too rank growth during the months of June and July. Neither should cultivation be so thorough or frequent as to induce a very rank growth. At a large convention of fruit growers the subject of blight was under discus-

sion. Mr. Ellwanger being called on, rose and stated that the way he did at Mt. Hope was, when a tree died they planted two in place of it, and always had plenty. This was all he said, and took his seat. The dwarf pear has been found quite successful in many yards and gardens, and with us we have had to thin the fruit nearly every year to keep the trees from breaking down. Among the dwarfs least likely to blight are perhaps the Duchess, L. de Jersey, B. d'Anjou, and Seckel. The Flemish Beauty as a dwarf blights badly for us. It might, however, successfully bear under more favorable conditions.

As standards we now regard Flemish Beauty, B. d'Anjou, Seckel, Lawrence, Mt. Vernon, and Keiffer as among the better of the old time varieties, and in some districts the Tyson is grown. That, however, s quite tardy in coming into bearing. Among the varieties not so well known may be mentioned the Early Harvest. This variety was found near Manchester, on the Ohio River, where trees attain a great size and age, by a Scotch gentleman named Thomas Bigger, and was evidently a choice seedling from French colonial times. The tree is a very strong grower and seldom olights when properly grown. At one time we planted quite freely of this variety. We were, however, disappointed in this from its marked tendency to rot at the core. If allowed to remain on the tree until colored t would rot at the core before the reailer could dispose of it to his customers. Possibly this might be guarded against by picking much earlier and maturing in dark torage. The quality of the pear, however, is not good, and it is useful for nothing nore than cooking.

Among other varieties which have so far proved to be healthy here is the Longworth, which we received from F. S. Phoe nix, of Bloomington. It is a fair grower, of good foliage, but the fruit is not large and not of best quality.

The trees which seem most likely to disappoint us by blighting seem to be those which grow most rapidly, and for that reason their foliage is in the most succulent condition and the most likely to imbibe the blight spores. The indications are that we should seek out varieties which are of a stocky, compact habit of growth, and which are not tempted by unusual supplies of manure or moisture to make a rank

Working along this line of thought, a pear tree received from a Quaker lady in Ohio and called the Warner, seems quite likely to meet these conditions. The original tree was a tree of great size and age, from which the suckers that came up from the trunk at the base of the tree were pulled, in the efforts of the neighborhood o acquire trees of the same variety. A number of these were pulled off by this Quaker lady and sent to me some eight or nine years ago. They had so very little root that I was able to grow but one tree | before the plant is up this hole will wash | Have never seen the currant worm in Nefrom them. This tree is a slow growing. short jointed, stocky tree of very healthy foliage which, when top-grafted on other trees commences bearing very freely the second year, and which at the age of five or six years itself commences bearing. Our tree has been drawn upon very freely for the last three or four years for budding which has tended somewhat to check its growth. In quality the pear would perhaps be called only fair; in productiveness. abundant; in size, medium. most admire about it is its peculiarly healthy foliage, apparently quite free from any tendency to blight, and the very healthy character of its growth. Even on the very rich land where we have it planted, by the chicken yard, it has not heavily ladened with fruit. You will be been pushed into rank growth. The soil where the tree is planted is very rich and as we have city water, it has an abundance of water. We therefore regard it as among the safest trees as against blight.

as among the safest trees as against blight. last two years, while my neighbors have Grown as a nursery tree, with good culti- had a total failure. My last year's crop vation, it makes a fair growth, attaining a height of three to five feet in one year The Idaho pear was tested and found not desirable on account of its extreme liability to blight. The name Idaho sold many rees of this variety, the purchaser not realizing that in the dry atmosphere of Idaho, where soil moisture comes from irri- give a picker's card, which is printed and gation, trees are not as likely to blight as under our conditions. It is not unlikely that in the western portion of Nebraska.

where soil moisture comes from irrigation and where the atmospheric conditions are nearly as dry as in California, we may possibly plant pears in commercial quantities with greater prospects of success. This is well worth considering and testing.—E. F. Stephens, in Western Fruit Grower.

Cold Storage for Fruits.

Keeping fruits in cold storage has been argely experimental up to the present time, but there is no doubt that in time many difficulties that have been experienced will be removed. Storage warehouses operated with ice are good, but they will hardly fill the bill completely, while those operated by the ammonia process are too expensive. This difficulty could in part be mended by co-operative action among the fruit growers of a given district, says the New York Farmer. The old notion that refrigerated fruit will not keep after being taken out has long since proved to be false-by actual experiment—anything in the way of apples and pears will last for weeks after coming out. Our Canadian friends giving these matters attention. At the ast meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association the secretary, Mr. L. Woolverton of Grimsby, Ontario, said that last season, when Bartletts were selling at 25 cents per basket, he put a lot in a cold storage warehouse, keeping them there about six weeks, when they were sold from 75 cents to a dollar per basket. Professor Craig at the same time gave his experiences, which were all favorable. Peaches lose more in flavor than apples and pears; with the latter the depreciation favorable. is only noticeable to a critical taste.

-Over three hundred thousand specimens of fossil insects have been collected from various parts of the world. Of these, butterflies are among the very rarest, as less than two specimens all told have been

& Barry collection, sent from the famous pear district of Western New York. CURBANTS. GOOSEBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES.

as Sidney, about 300 miles from the Mis souri River, occasionally very healthy pear My experience with currants has dem trees are found that are fruitful and are doing well. One of the most widely dis-tributed of these and one of the most sucthem a first place among our profitable cessful is the Flemish Beauty, and yet on small fruits. I have fruited and marketed currents for the past twenty years or more. and I have yet to record a total or nearly total failure of a crop.

"By making a comparison of the prices for currants and other small fruits, I find that they have taken rank second only to strawberries; and a very close second at that. Last season, in fact, my currents averaged a shade higher per box than my strawberries, because of the inferior quality of the latter. "I have obtained best results from fruit-

ing currents where grown in partial shade. One plantation of half an acre of Victoria grown on low land without any protection in the way of shade, has proven a sad disappointment. Large bushes that I thought surely would produce an abundant crop have been dying the past two seasons. This seems to be a special weakness of the Victoria, however, which I am at a loss to account for. I have always favored the Victoria as the most profitable variety, because of its vigorous, spreading growth and large, finely colored fruit; but I begin now to think that the Red Dutch is the more reliable, all things considered. "I have never made a careful estimat as to the yield per acre, but I am sure I can grow, one year with another, 25 per cent, more fruit on an acre planted to currants, than I can on an acre of raspberries, Currants possess the advantage over berries, in picking, in that they may be entirely gleaned at one picking.

"With gooseberries my experience has been more limited and less satisfactory. Nevertheless, I regard the gooseberry as one of our profitable small fruits. This is one of our more neglected fruits, I think, as our market has been largely dependent on the wild berries for many years and there is a reason here, perhaps, for the low prices that usually prevail for this ruit. I have been led to think after a half day's work picking the gooseberries while the other half day I was picking the thorns from my fingers, that I would either prefer to let out the job of picking them or grow some fruit like the currant that was free from the vexatious thorns. I look forward with many longing antici pations to the time when our gooseberries and other thorn protected fruits shall be shorn of these tokens of barbarity. Our stock breeders are learning to breed horness cattle; will not some good genius show us how to breed thornless gooseberries ?" Mr. Keeline, in writing on "Raspberry

Culture." said: Before I start to tell you my methods of culture, will say I am a raspberry crank, and raise more of them than any other of the small fruits. My reasons are they have never failed me, and have always come to the front and paid the expenses of

failed me. I have now about fifteen acres in raspberries, and will plant more in the spring. My berries are all planted in oung orchards, and the finest berries grow hadn't new ground, to prepare the field the season before, by manuring heavily with well rotted cow manure or wood ashes, if available. New ground with our usual amount of moisture. I consider the best for berries, but in dry time old ground well manured will give the best crop. With either, the soil should be thoroughly stirred and fined. If planting on a side hill we plant with a spade, but for level ting level with the ground, earth firmly ground use a diamond plow to mark off packed to base. Earth slightly over the the surface. Be sure to fill the hole level until September. Plants are then ready for and firm well. If the hole is not filled plantation work. From 300 plants a plantation may be established in a few years. full of sediment, which will bake very hard, and the tender crown can not force its way through. I have lost a great many plants in this way. I plant tips eight prices, sold by the bushel, brings \$4 to \$8 by three, and this last season could hardly get through the rows with a horse from which deduct expenses of harvest and and plow, my wood is so heavy. The next threshing. thing to consider is location. I can raise raspberries on any location with a favorable season, but on a northeast slope I consider it impossible for failure if given prop-er cultivation and attention. When plants marketed \$500 per acre from an orchard are up knee high we go through the rows fifteen years old; has grown 13,000 bushels and nip off the terminal bud. This checks top growth and starts side laterals. The object is to make a low, stocky bush, that 2,500 bushels, which sold for \$1,400, or is not easily blown over and broken when

as plants will not come up and grow even. "I have found it very profitable to cover my berries, as I have had a full crop the of reds averaged me 12 1-2 cents a pint, this year's crop 10 cents a pint. I employ mostly men and women as pickers, and make it a point to have my boxes rounded up nicely before they go in the cases. We pick blacks in quart boxes and reds in pints. My pickers use a carrier that holds six quart boxes. When these are full spaced so that six quarts may be punched out as they are brought to the packing shed. A new card is given each day, which has date and picker's name on it. At the end of the season we make a settlement from these cards."-Western Fruit Grower.

compelled to go through about three times

Does Fruit Growing Pay.

The low price of corn and grain leads to the query: Are there other products that can be grown and marketed with profit? Under present conditions and prices of corn and grain, the farmer in debt on his land has not been rapidly paying out. He has not secured such return for his labor as has enabled him to pay out on land, construct suitable buildings, educate his family and clothe them in a way to satisfy the natural craving for living as well as any class.

To feed the entire product of the farm, to stock and make the feeder's profit, requires capital, many years of hard work and economy, while good crops and favorable prices are required to secure capital enough to feed the products of the farm. Under these conditions some will study the problems connected with the sugar beet. Where factories are not too remote and freight rates not too dear, the grow-

love for fruit can study the possibilities of employing the family successfully in growing small fruits and tree fruits. To secure returns from the apple quires six to eight years, usually with an annual expenditure of \$3.50 per acre for cultivation; though this can be lessened by growing vegetables and small fruit in the orchard for a few years if the soil and cli-

family. Others with natural or acquired

ing of sugar beets furnishes work for

matic conditions as to moisture admit of doubling the crop.

The cherry will usually commence to yield some returns in three to four years, is at its best in ten years, declines in fifteen to eighteen years. Planted 14 by 14, 220 trees per acre, the annual yield is one to three and one-half bushels per tree. The raspberry, planted from tips three purified

by six feet apart, 2,500 per acre, yields a moderate crop the second season and continues for a number of years, measured by care and cultivation received. The yield of well-cared-for plantations ranges from 2,000 to 3,000 quarts per acre under favoronstrated, to my mind, beyond a doubt, able conditions. The black cap varieties their value as sufficient to warrant giving are most productive and are propagated from the tips of the canes. With a wet August they take root naturally. To cover the tip of the cane two or three inches in earth facilitates taking root. The purchaser who starts with 200 to 500 plants, which can be procured for a few dollars, in a brief time has thousands of plants and

can increase his plantation indefinitely. The blackberry, planted three by seven feet, 2,100 plants per acre, yields a small crop the second year, increases to full crop in four years, with a yield of 3,000 to 4,000 quarts per acre. The blackborry increases from suckers, which are kept under good cultivation. Also increases more rapidly and better plants from root cuttings. In autumn dig old plants, cut the roots in two to three inch sections, bury in damp soil below frost until spring, or store in soil in damp cellar. This allows the roots to cal-Plant in April in drills three and one-half feet apart, and cuttings two inches in row. With good cultivation these grow to strong plants by fall and may then be planted in permanent plantations or carried over for spring planting. From 200 plants, in a brief time an acre may be planted.

Downing and Houghton gooseberries are productive anywhere with suitable care. The fruit, however, does not maintain full prices when grown in large quantities.

The strawberry is easily grown and is very profitable. G. G. James, at the summer meeting of the Missouri Horticultural Society, reported his crop of strawberries at 400 crates, 9,600 quarts, or 300 bushels. Five hundred to one thousand plants set in April in rows one by three and one-half feet, by fall should increase twenty to forty fold, and in a brief time to a large plantation. Cultivate with a two-horse cultivator, using the small shovels in use in some plows. Cultivation weekly should carry with very little hand labor. writer at this date (July 2) has used less than two days' hoeing per acre on his strawberry plantations set in early April.

For a commercial crop there is less danger of overproduction of the current than any other of the small fruits. The crop will hang longer on the bushes, give more time for gathering and marketing than any other of the small fruits. The cooling acid fruit is always in demand, and its use, either fresh, canned or in jams, is attractive. The crop has never yet overstocked the market. Planted four by five under rrigation, or five by six where soil moisture is scarce, they commence bearing the sec-ond-year and are in full bearing at the age of four to five years. Professor F. W. Card, of our State Uni-

versity, in his forthcoming book on "Bush Fruits," will recommend Red Dutch, Versailles. Victoria as red varieties, with Fays for trial. Where the Fay fruits well, its larger size adds to the selling price. farm and living when other fruits have Professor Card mentions the yield as range ing between 50 and 350 bushels per acre; perhaps 250 bushels with extra care and favorable season. Yields of five and onewhere they are partly shaded. To plant half tons per acre have been reported, and a field to raspberries I should advise, if in one instance 320 bushels. The usual price in the country towns of Nebraska has been 8 to 10 cents per quart. The currant weighs 40 pounds per bushel. At 4 cents a pound, or \$1.60 per bushel, canning factories seek for them and use large quantities. The currant is propagated by taking eight inch cuttings of the new wood about September 1, planting the cuttings three inches apart in drills, the top of the cutthe field and plant in the furrow. Put top of the cutting to shut out air; cover plants in the hole with roots well spread with two or three inches of manure, Rake crowns two to two and a half inches below off in the spring and cultivate thoroughly

PROFITS.

Comparative prices.-Corn at present per acre. Grain perhaps \$5 to \$15 per acre.

The apple is safest and the standard fruit for long continued profit. The writer has sold \$207 worth from less than one-fourth of apples in one season; from six and onehalf acres in the dry season of 1894 grew \$216 per acre, cultivating orchard eleven times to retain moisture. Has grown 22,000 quarts of cherries in one season, and 9,600 quarts of raspberries. The fruit sold at fair to good price.

The plantation of Mr. J. P. Hess, of Council Grove, Iowa, yielded this year about 2,500 quarts of raspberries and 4,000 quarts of blackberries per acre. His vineyard promises 6,000 pounds of grapes per acre, and is a model of health and The largest measure of profit is in de

veloping the home and near-by markets, saving express and commission charges. Where soil moisture is ample or irrigation can be had, the small fruits may be planted in rows between the tree rows and furnish a paying crop for the six to seven years before the apple yields a commercial return. Quite a number of the small fruit growers plant cherry and plum trees in raspberry and strawberry plantations, and some of the older growers maintain that the protection of the apple orchard is a help to the raspberry plantation. The growth of small fruits furnishes

pleasant, clean work for the family, and where grown on a large scale gives employment to many women and children at paying prices. The price paid for picking raspberries is usually 11/2 cents per quart, blackberries 1 cent per quart, strawberries and cherries 1 cent per quart. The twenty-four cases, with boxes, cost about 10 cents a case.—E. F. Stephens, in Western Fruit Grower.

Home Notes.

Keep the abdomen warmly clad. Never sit on a stone or damp grass. Change wet shoes and stockings without delay.

A simple hygienic fact for many people

yet to learn is, that the skin of a fruit is no part of the fruit itself, dietically considered. The bloom of the peach is a luxuriant growth of microbes, and unwashed grapes, eaten skins and all, will show 500,-000 microbes for each fluid ounce of stomach fluid. These facts are proof positive of the necessity for thoroughly washing all raw fruit before it is eaten.

The nape of the neck, the lower part of

the back of the head, the front of the abdomen and the shins are the chief regions of the body susceptible to cold. A chill, however, may be carried to the nervous system from other parts.

It is not generally known that roasted

coffee acts as a valuable disinfectant. The best mode is to dry the raw bean, pound it a mortar and then roast the powder on moderately heated iron plate until it is in a mortar and then roast the powder of a dark brown tint. Sprinkle it in sinks or expose it on a plate in any room to

WOMEN'S D

rules the wor ONLY A WOMA

"The hand that

An Octo Written for Green's regular correspond

It is healthy for have a "fad," and crank?" This mon dulge. Study the fa for as many as you Fortunately, this is and the money might extra decorations or fom dainties for cendy. Indeed, you in your kitchen w ing an extra cent. and grown in a b vater they make inte w cents will buy a Ittle Crocus, and the small box, or pot, prison cell cheerf Tulips. It would ta et acquainted with ties, from the grot called "poor folks' h tably give great sat The best tle money. is, one can go on an to the end. As for Narcissus, they are enough to make one she is a "Jonquil cr erd dozens of Poetic for any of the rest. enertaining and a n adis to the craze.

telia, and fell in love the were so pretty s The bulb fad mig geting a collection dihes, to put them i gass preserve dish one too good for Vater Hyacinth, or feather, and a crac owl will suit the

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Some women are along in the old w aniums in the wind flower beds, holding summer. Now and awake one that n ways every season, Such a woman say plant in the ground miring the pretty ! the fruit turned sca day she had the p ripe berries to a sic no end to the inter be done. One wom: den in her kitchen vide-mouthed bott was an onion. parsnip, turnip and

was surprised an beauty of the folia; It is pleasant to r leaves. The Cyper is an easy one to close to the leaf and Keep in moistened the little plants wil gonia Rex can be tr Suppose a dime in cus bulbs, differen small and can be over a carriage sp started, scatter car surface, and keep t hung in the wind very quaint and ple Why not make summer? It can tree trunks if ten would do. Get a the web by faste

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Morning Glory. I

at a little distance

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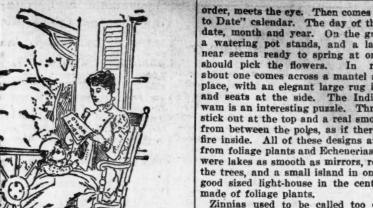
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WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

"The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world."

ONLY A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS

An October Fad.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by our regular correspondent, Sister Gracious.

It is healthy for women, especially, to have a "fad," and why not be a "bulb crank?" This month is the time to in-dulge. Study the fall catalogues and send for as many as your purse will permit. Firtunately, this is a craze for poor folks, and the money might easily be saved, from extra decorations on the large hats, or from dainties for the table, especially candy. Indeed, you can have bulbs growing in your kitchen window without spend irg an extra cent, for onions are bulbs, and grown in a bulb glass filled with vater they make interesting plants. But a w cents will buy a dozen of the darling Ittle Crocus, and these can be planted in small box, or pot, and they would make s prison cell cheerful. Then there are Tulips. It would take years of study to et acquainted with all the different varieties, from the grotesque Parrot to the ddible Duc Van Thols. These might be caled "poor folks' bulbs," for they certably give great satisfaction for very little money. The best of the "bulb craze' is, one can go on and on and never get to the end. As for the different kinds of Nercissus, they are varied and pretty enugh to make one wild. One lady says she is a "Jonquil crank." She gets severd dozens of Poeticus, and does not care for any of the rest. But a variety is more entertaining and a new kind each season adis to the craze. Last fall I tried Tritelia, and fell in love with the little dears, the were so pretty and sweet,

The bulb fad might be combined with geting a collection of pretty vases, or dihes, to put them in. The most graceful gass preserve dish that can be selected is mne too good for a Chinese Lily, or a Vater Hyacinth, or the graceful Parrot Jeather, and a cracked tumbler, cup or lowl will suit the Crocus, or Tulips ex-

Another good thing about bulbs, they tre the easiest and surest to bloom of mything in the plant line. Potted any time brough the fall, even up to New Years, and left in the cellar for a few weeks, tien brought to the windows, their flowers already packed away in the bulb when ou put it in the earth) are sure to delight ou. Again, they are not pampered darlngs. If the fire fails, and Jack Frost gets into the sitting room, they defy him.

SOMETHING NEW.

Some women are contented to go right along in the old ways, with a few Geraniums in the window and the regulation flower beds, holding the same things every summer. Now and then there is a wideawake one, that must strike off in new ways every season, in a word, experiment. Such a woman saw a thrifty strawberry plant in the ground, late one fall, and admiring the pretty leaves, potted and placed It in her sunny window. It blossomed, the fruit turned scarlet, and on Christmas day she had the pleasure of carrying six ripe berries to a sick neighbor. There are end to the interesting things that can be done. One woman had a vegetable garden in her kitchen window. A row of vide-mouthed bottles was placed on the sill and kept filled with water. In one was an onion. Next a carrot, then a parsnip, turnip and sweet potato, and she was surprised and delighted with the

It is pleasant to make plants grow from leaves. The Cyperus or Umbrella plant is an easy one to start. Cut the stem close to the leaf and shorten the long ends. Keep in moistened sand in a saucer, and the little plants will come in time A Begonia Rex can be treated in the same way. Suppose a dime invested in a dozen Crocas bulbs, different colors. These are small and can be tucked here and there over a carriage sponge. After they have started, scatter canary bird seed over the surface, and keep the sponge moist. This, hung in the window, w.ll be something

very quaint and pleasing. Why not make a cob-web screen next summer? It can be placed between two tree trunks if ten feet apart, or two poles would do. Get a ball of twine and make the web by fastening the string between the supports, and plant a quick growing vine that will soon cover the string, like Morning Glory. I have seen them when, at a little distance and in the twilight, look exactly like an enormous web, while burch of leaves near the center resembled a large spider. Another pretty set design is to have a floral mat at your back door, made of different colored foliage plants.

SET DESIGNS.

Late years floral pieces are improved, not quite so grotesque, and often interesting if not pretty. Hurlburt Park, Detroit, fairly runs over with these foliage decorn tions, and a visit there is well worth while. The entrance gate, a memorial to the man after whom the park was named, and who left a large sum for the park adornment. is of stone and very solidly built. On enmistake the time, a large clock, in running 'E. Barr.

order, meets the eye. Then comes the "Up to Date" calendar. The day of the week, date, month and year. On the grass plot a watering pot stands, and a large near seems ready to spring at one if he should pick the flowers. In rambling about one comes across a mantel and fire place, with an elegant large rug in front, and seats at the side. The Indian wigwam is an interesting puzzle. Three poles stick out at the top and a real smoke rises from between the poles, as if there was a fire inside. All of these designs are made from foliage plants and Echenerias. There were lakes as smooth as mirrors, reflecting the trees, and a small island in one had a good sized light-house in the center, also

Zinnias used to be called too common for genteel folks, but they have been so improved by the florists, the colors are now so rich and varied, that in large beds they go beyond scarlet Geraniums in beauty, and certainly they last longer, even up to evere frost. Hurlburt Park has daily care to keep the grass, the paths, the flower eds in perfect order, and it must harrow the souls of these attendants to see the eareless slovenliness of the many visitors. Peanut shells, banana skins, bits of food are scattered around the seats, the nicely kept grass trodden on unnecessarily, and worse yet, in spite of the notice posted conspicuously, that "nothing" is to be thrown into the lake, the children toss in stones, apple cores and paper bags to float around. Mothers ought to be very particular in teaching neatness and respect for the right of others, to the little ones. It would not take long to pack the remains of the lunch into the baskets, to see that they obey the few rules fastened up, and to help keep the parks in the perfect order nost of us would like to see them in.

A PIE CRUST STRIKE. A statistician is an uncomfortable being to have around, and a great bore, but one astonished me with his figures, and suggested my subject. He computed that in the United States 2,250,000 pies were eaten every day, and each year 819,000,000, at a cost of \$164,000,000. If the pies eaten very day could be made into a solid tower would be over ten miles high. Suppose women could build such a monument, and arrange a rally day, dancing around it to elebrate their achievement. It is something to be proud of? Think of the time taken to make these dyspeptic luxuries! One lady says she cannot make one 'n less than an hour, and there are 365 hours a year, and not counting the tired feet, back and disarranged stomachs. Now is the time to strike, and we must be firm, "All smiles and no pies" might be our motto. Put we need not go without delicious desserts, and they are being prepared for us out in the blessed sunshine, with the assistance of the showers, and even some of the insects to help. Fresh fruit, beautiful to the eye and taste, and a remedy for all the ills flesh is heir to. Apples come first, and they are a food and a medicine. We do not appreciate their beauty, the graceful curves and exquisite blending of colors. Dr. Searles says: "They are an excellent brain food, good for the liver and kidneys, and promote sound sleep." grapes, and, like apples, they are as good as they are beautiful. In these days we can have fresh fruit all the year around, o let us discourage excessive canning, and ne ashamed to make one woman's bogst, That she had one hundred and fifty cans of preserves on her hanging shelves, and that before Thanksgiving she would have one hundred mince pies in her pantry."

Preserving Fruit.

A very good authority on fruit preserving onsiders that the plan followed by many housekeepers, of using a small proportion of sugar and in consequence boiling the preserves longer, is a fallacy, as the more sugar used the greater the bulk of preserve obtained, less being wasted in long boiling and evaporation, while the flavor of the fruit is more retained. A quick fire and woolen goods is made should be used, and of course the preserve pulverized soap-tree bark. off as it rises. To judge if the preserve bark steep in a generous pint of has boiled long enough drop a little into a glass of cold water. If it does not spread or mix it is done enough. Or another way is to drop a little on a plate. If it does not run on the plate it is sufficiently boiled and should at once be poured.

An Easy Washing Method.

While breakfast is cooking, or after, sep rate the white clothes from the colored, placing all the white clothes, cleanest or top, in a tub and cover with cold water. Before sitting down to breakfast cut up half a bar of soap in small tin pail or crock-I keep one for that purpose-add one quart of water or less will do, and place over fire; when hot add four table spoonfuls of kerosene, let come to a boil and set off from fire.

Place the washboiler on the stove with sufficient water to scald clothes, it can be heating while you are at breakfast. When ready to commence washing, add about half, or more, of your boiled soap, to the water in boiler, stirring well, then wring out your cleanest white clothes first, and put in boiler to scald, let them scald for twenty or thirty minutes.

Rub dirtiest spots with soap before putting in boiler. When scalded, drain out of boiler into clear, warm water, turn all pieces wrong side out, suds well and put in rinse water. If your boiler will not hold all at first add more boiled soap to each boiler of

No rubbing is necessary except dirtiest pieces. Your clothes will be white as snow with no smell of oil about them. colored clothes in suds, adding hot water from boiler as needed, wring out into warm suds and they are ready for rinse and the line. This receipt is for soft water, we use

oft cistern water.-Washington Home Magazine.

Housekeeping.

One of the saddest domestic features of the day is the disrepute into which housekeeping has fallen, for that is a woman's first natural duty and answers to the needs of her best nature. It is by no means the first cup of flour—it will probably take necessary that she should be a Cinderella three cups of flour to make the cake the among the ashes, or a Nausicaa washing right consistency. It is impossible to give nen, or a Penelope forever at her needle, but all women of intelligence now understand that good cooking is a liberal science and that there is a most intimate connectering the word "Welcome" greets you tion between food and virtue, and food from the grass, and for fear you might and health, and food and thought.—Amelia

Enameline Produces a JET BLACK enamel gloss. Dustless, Odorless, Labor Saving. 5 and 10 cent boxes. Try it on your Cycle Chain.

J. L. PRESCOTT & CO., NEW YORK.

"They'll Never Miss Me."

Lucindy Jane, aged thirty-five,
Was the most unselfish girl alive.
"Mother was sick, and father was pore,"
But she managed to keep the "wolf from the
door."

Her brothers and sisters, "real gifted," sh said,
"Had to be schooled and clothed and fed."
So she did the washing, and scrubbed t floors,
And mended the clothes—did all the chores,
When the boys forgot the Sunday's wood
She split it herself as well as she could.
If they asked her to go to a huskin' or bee
She said, "I'm too busy; they'll never mi

me,"
Old Deacon Calkin, fervent and thin, Old Deacon Calkin, fervent and thin,
Took every occasion to "jist drop in
To talk to Lucindy," her soul to win.
"'Cause workin' on Sunday's a drefful sin;
It's breakin' the law of God," he said;
"And I'll bring down judgment on your head.
When the last trumpet's thunders roll,
And all the sky is a written scroll,
You've got to face the Almighty then,
And render account, with the sons of men."
Lucindy heard with her quiet smile,
Mending the last week's wash the while.
"I b'lieve, my soul, Deacon Calkins," said she,
"That the Lord knows all about Sunday and
me.

me.
Don't talk about none o' your 'glories to be,'
And 'trumpets' and 'scrolis' and 'judgments'
to me.
If ever I'm laid in a long, cool grave,—
A poor old, tired, and worn-out slave,—
They may blow all the trumpets from Dan to I'll just keep shady as shady can be, And lie there and rest; they'll never miss me. —Virginia Morgan, in August Century.

Stock in Rainy Weather.

Stock at pasture in summer often suffer more from cold in wet weather such as we have lately been having than they do from the cold of winter. The constant evaporation of moisture which is hastened by the warmth generated by the body chills the skin, and gives the animal what is known as cold, but is really internal fever. Milch cows and those heavy with young suffer most, as they cannot so well run around and thus keep their blood circulating Every farmer has noticed that after rain has fallen all day the milk yield shrinks if the cow has been exposed to the wet. For this reason a shed in the pasture field may be a good investment. Better still is it to get the cows up to the barnvard under shelter and cut some grass for them, giving a bran mash to increase the nutrition. Wet grass in field or cut does not have the proportion of nutriment to its bulk that the same grass has in weather with only its own natural juices in it.-American Cultivator.

Hints to Housekeepers.

-Cucumbers are invaluable as an ad unct to the toilet, and may be partaken of liberally by those having high-colored complexions; and in addition to eating them, the juice of a cucumber rubbed well over the face before exposing it to the sun will keep it free from tan, sunburn and

-Cooked lettuce makes a delicate and suitable dish for all seasons. To prepare t, select cabbage lettuce that is well headed, and tie it to keep it from falling apart. Put a pint of salted stock in the dripping pan, cover with another pan and let it simmer for half an hour. Add more stock if necessary to make sauce, drain the let tuce and lay it in a hot covered dish. Stir into the stock a teaspoonful of flour, one of browned butter, season with pepper and salt, and strain over the lettuce -Ink stains on white material may be removed most effectually by washing first

in lemon juice. -Eggs poached in milk afford a pleasan variety to the invalid's menu, and the dish s more nourishing than when the egg is oached in water. The milk should come to the scalding point, when the egg is dropped in and cooked, as if in water. Pour little of the hot milk over the toast to soften it before the egg is slipped on.

in a strong brine and then wetting the spot

-A good cleaning fluid for removing spots from men's clothing or sponging silk Let of tablespoonfuls water until the strength is drawn from the wood. Strain the water through a cloth. and for sponging it can be used at once Strained into a jar and with a couple of spoonfuls of alcohol added it will keep any length of time, to be used when it is required. It is best not to iron sponger dress goods. The cloth should be pinned to the floor upon sheets or rolled smoothly and tight over a large roller kept for the purpose.

-Picture wire strung upon brass-headed nails serve better than tape or cord for hanging sash curtains when rods are not

to be had. -Rose hags are seasonable. They may e made of chiffon, gauze, crepe, for use in living rooms; of white muslin or silko lene when intended for linen drawers, bod-

-Baked potatoes are more nutritions than those prepared in any other way. -Each article of clothing, when taken off at night, should be hung where it will

With Two Eggs.

Two eggs! What could I do with only two eggs? To be sure, I might boil them or poach or fry them-"sunny side up"for breakfast or lunch; but I was "trying to wonder," as my little colored kitchen help would say, how I could use the last two eggs in the basket to the best advant age in a dessert for six people,

I finally decided, after a half-hour's study of my six cook books-for all the one-egg or two-egg recipes that I stumbled upon required either things I did not have or time I could not spare-to make cake from a receipt given me long ago and which I had put aside, considering it scarcely rich enough for my newly acquired culinary efforts. It is really a twoegg drop cake, but since that day it has served me as a groundwork for many dish, and is my one always success.

Rub half a cup (a scant half cup) of but ter and a cup of sugar to a cream. (This first step really means the success of the cake.) Then add one egg and the yolk of another (saving the white for icing), and stir well; now half a cup of sweet milk and a teaspoonful (scant) of baking powder in the exact quantity, for eggs will differ in size, and flour differs greatly; but the batter must just not run off the spoon. Now add the flavoring-nutmeg is nice-a good half cup of chopped almonds or sliced citron, or currants, or two tablespoonfuls of

prepared or grated chocolate, If the cake is to be baked in one loaf, then line the bottom of the pan with buttered paper; or it will make a dozen small cakes in gem pans, which must be well buttered; and in either case it will take from 20 to 30 minutes to cook in not too

hot an oven.

When taken from the oven allow the cake to stand for half a minute before removing from the pan; but no longer, for if allowed to cool in the pan in which it is baked it is apt to taste of the butter you have greased the pan with There is no better recipe for all kinds of layer cake than this one, and by alter-

ing the flavoring its possibilities are many. The icing may be put on as soon as taken from the oven, or later, as conven-

ient, and is made by simply stirring pow-dered sugar into the white of the egg saved from the cake.

If drop cakes are wanted, the batter must be made stiffer than for loaf or small cakes, and a generous teaspoonful will make a nicer-sized cake than a large spoonful. Of course the pan should be well buttered, and the cakes must not be put too close together. They will also cook in less time, and if you do not wish to ice them use the two full eggs in the cake. them use the two full eggs in the cake.

When this cake is stale it can be transformed into a delicious pudding by serving it with a rich cream sauce or custard, or cut in slices and spread with either fresh or canned fruit and eaten with cream, or crumbled into custard and bake with a meringue on the top, or serve with fruit

sauce.
Indeed, if once tried, it will be found as safe a standby as an extra loaf of bread, and cook will never be without an inspira tion when unexpected company arrives, with such cake or cakes on the shelf, or spend much time in "trying to wonder," even though the basket boasts of but two eggs.-American Cultivator.

Take a cube of beefsteak, free from fat sear it over an alcohol lamp that has large flame, put in a large lemon-squeezer and squeeze out all the juice. This fluid contains 5 to 10 per cent. albuminoids, a large quantity of the salts, to which may

be added a little new sweet milk, and pep-sin. Prepare the milk by curdling it with a few drops of dilute hydrochloric acid, then beat the eggs with an egg-beater, and add twenty to thirty grains of pure crystal pepsin. Milk and beef-juice thus prepared make an admirable invalid food. I frequently rub the yolk of a hen's egg with half its bulk of glycerine, twenty to forty or sixty drops of which given every thirty to sixty minutes is a strong food, quickly absorbed, and one that may be mixed with milk, beef-essence or both.-Union and Ad-

Rothschild's Maxims.

The elder Baron Rothschild had the walls

of his bank placarded with the following Shun liquors Dare to go forward Never be discouraged. Never tell business lies Be polite to everybody. Employ your time well. Pay your debts promptly. Bear all troubles patiently. Be prompt in everything. Do not reckon upon chance. Make no useless acquaintances Be brave in the struggle of life. Maintain your integrity as a sacred

Never appear something more than you Take time to consider, and then decide

positively. rather a nice boy. As long as he remem Carefully examine into every detail of Then work hard and you will be certain

to succeed in life. Mrs. Rorer's Recipes.

Mrs. S. T. Rorer is an eminent authority n culinary matters, and she gives the following hints in the Ladies' Home Journal: Desserts for Summer.—Heavy puddings should be given up entirely during the hot weather. Fresh fruit, if obtainable, may take their place, otherwise a bowl of whipped cream, a caramel custard, an old-fashoned rice pudding, Bavarian cream, cold farina custard, floating island or dandy pudding will answer every purpose. To make an old-fashioned rice pudding, wash two tablespoonfuls of rice; add to it two quarts of milk, half a cupful of raisins, two ablespoonfuls of sugar and a grating of nutmeg. Cook one and a half hours in a with or without cream. A delicious orange puree may be made by peeling nice, juicy Then with a sharp knife cut down the thin skin at the side of each carpel, taking out just the pulp, being careful to reject the ing off its stalk down to where he lay. seeds. At serving time put a portion in a

glass, add a tablespoonful of powdered sugar, and about two of shaved ice. Serve still too lazy to get up and run about, h Picnic Luncheons.-A goodly quantity of fruit, a box of well made sandwiches, some eggs and coffee, with a few lady fingers, will provide a comfortable luncheon and dinner. An alcohol stove, costing but twenty-five cents, with two ounces of alcohol, will furnish boiling water for the coffee, and will cook a dish of scrambled eggs or make a Welsh rarebit. For cooking the latter an ordinary tin pie dish will answer. The coffee may be finely ground and put into a cheesecloth bag in the coffee pot, all ready for the boiling water. Sandwiches are the most appropriate form of food for picnics, especially the dainty, appetizing sandwiches made of home-made white or whole wheat bread, filled with a mixture of chopped meat, daintily seasoned An agreeable acquisition to a picnic, luncheon or supper is a salad made either from some green vegetable or tomato. Half a pint of mayonnaise dressing may be carried in a jar, and the salad arranged on wooden plates. Vegetables and fruits serve as food and drink. Sardines, shrimps or salmon may be minced, rubbed to a paste with a little lemon juice, and used as filling for queezed at home, the juice mixed with a roper proportion of sugar, four tablespoon uls to each good-sized lemon, poured into bottle and diluted at the picnic grounds. Condensed milk is easy to carry, and will answer the purpose of either milk or cream. Canned Lima Beans.-Select very young. green lima beans for canning. ripe, or

white, fermentation is sure to take place unless you use a preservative, which is lways more or less dangerous. Wash the eans, drain and put them uncooked into the jar. Fill the jars to overflowing with cold water, adjust the rubbers and lay on the tops. Place straw or excelsior in the on this, pour in sufficient cold water to half-cover, cover the boiler, bring to boiling point and boil steadily for three hours. Take up the jars one at a time. If they are not full add boiling water to fill, and screw on the tops as tight as possible. Stand aside over night. Next morning give the tops an extra turn and put in a dark, cool place to keep.

Tomato Figs.-Tomato figs are both ec onomical and tasty. Select the small, yellow tomatoes; scald, peel and weigh. Allow three pounds of sugar to six of toma toes. Put a layer of tomatoes on the hottom of your preserving kettle, then a layer of sugar, and stand them over a moderat fire. Cook very gently until the sugar has penetrated the tomatoes. Lift them care fully, one at a time, and spread on a large meat platter. Dry in the hot sun, sprink ling them several times with granulate sugar. When dry pack them in jars, with a layer of sugar between the layers of tomatoes. Cover with glass while drying.

When a great man dies, For years beyond our ken The light he leaves behind him lies Upon the path of men.

Only.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower. Only a little kindly deed,
To the great world unknown;
Only a little sprouting seed,
By an humble traveler sown;
But the little deed may comfort bring
To the weary heart that's breaking;
The seed may grow to a forest king,
To shelter the soul that's aching.

Only a tear let fall in love. Only a song of gladness;
The one may guide to heaven above,
And the other may banish sadness

Only a morn with glory rife, Only an evening splendor; Only an humble, fameless life, Only a mortal tender.

But noon may follow the morning fair, And night may merge into morning; And the humble life may forever share In the soul's immortal dawning! —C. P., Subscribe

Tommy and the Plums.

The yellow egg plums looked almost ripe. Tommy had been watching them with a careful, critical eye ever since they had grown big enough to be seen from below as they hung among the leaves. It took them a long time to get ripe, Tommy thought, and once or twice he had actually climbed the tree while they were yet quite green, just to feel whether they were getting a little soft. They were as hard as cannon balls. But lately first one and then another had slowly lost their bright green look, and were turning slowly yellower and yellower.

the night, he thought. Somebody had come over the wall and trodden down the foxgloves in the orchard and all the big white daisies, and then he had taken a gigantic saw and sawn down the egg-plum tree, and feasted till he could eat no more, and had put the rest of the plums into a wheelbarrow and carted them right away. It was a most distressing dream, and as so as Tommy was dressed, and had had his breakfast, he put on his big straw hat and ran down into the orchard behind the cops to see whether, by ill chance, the dream might have come true. No, it had not. There were the tall foxgloves in the border. all in a row, and the bees were as busy about them as ever, humming and buzzing and eating honey. And the daisies stood all about, as white and dainty as could be, with the tall grass and the red sorrel spikes playing and swaying around them. Best of all, the egg-plum tree stood in its place, with the big plums looking so yellow and so juicy that they quite made the boy's mouth water for them. His mother had told Tommy not to touch a plum till she knew that they were quite "But they are ripe," Tommy said. 'They are quite yellow.'

"No, dear," his mother said, "they are not really ripe, and I should be really vexed with you if you picked a single one before you get permission." I have told you before that Tommy was

bered he was obedient enough, but unfortunately he sometimes forgot, and then he got himself into scrapes. It was so to-day At first, when he saw that his plum tree was still there he felt so glad that he didn't think of anything else, and was quite satis fied with standing about and admiring it. He whistled and he sang, and he watched the swallows dart about and the funny lit tle sparrows flutter about eating the grass seeds. Then a gorgeous butterfly swept past him, with wings of bronze and black and blue, and he was after it for a long, long time, trying to cover it with his hat. But when he was quite sure he and it safe, it slipped away, somehow, and rose high up into the air, and tumbled over the tall fence into the next garden. Tommy mean while had got himself so terribly hot and tired that he could do nothing but lie down in the shade. "I'll lie under the eggplum tree," he said to himself, "then I can watch the plums from below. Perhaps a very ripe one will fall down. Oh, how fine slow oven, stirring occasionally, for at least it would be if one would come down now three-quarters of an hour, then bake, allay down in the deep grass under the tree that looked very pretty with its young, tall stem, its crown of dark-green leaves ranges and removing all the white skin. and its beautiful lemon-colored fruit, Tommy lay quite still, looking steadily up ward. But no plum obliged him by jump

> After awhile, when he had got quite cool the boy got restless, and though he was rolled over from side to side, looking for something to do. All at once he saw a big beetle, with wings of shimmering green and gold, run hastily along among the grass. Wherever was the little fellow off to? Was there a war in beetle land, or a wedding, or a dance? Tommy sat up, and then fell over on his face, watching and watching the progress of this little beauty of an insect. Of course, he did not think of touching or injuring it. Tommy knew better than to hurt any living thing whatever. He would have thought it as cow ardly to hurt an animal as he would have thought it to bully or fight a boy much younger and weaker than himself. times the beetle stopped for some inexplicable reason; perhaps, thought Tommy, e is delivering a message to some othe creatures whom I can't see. Then the journey went on again, past the egg-plum ree and evidently towards the Tommy meant to go with the beetle on the whole of the tour. But suddenly he almost ounced into the air, for there, just in front of the beetle, there lay on the ground a big yellow lovely egg plum! A wasp had bitten a little hole into it and was eating away as fast as it could. But Tommy drove the wasp away, and hastily and greedily took up the plum, ready to bite into it at once. All his mother had told him about the plums was clean forgotten; he only knew that he was very thirsty, and that here, in his hands, was just the very thing he had longed for. He hadn't picked it, therefore he had not been disobedient a

noticed this. For a delightful minute he held the plum in his hand, looking at it as bottom of the wash boiler, stand the jars if it had been a great treasure. Down among the grass stalks on the ground the gold beetle was standing on its hind legs, holding its two front and middle ones and making a tiny, chirping noise, as if it were saying, "Oh, Tommy, Tommy, don't do it. Don't forget what your mother told you!" But the boy did not hear, and did not remember, and bit into the plum, and found it very sweet, and ate even the reen part and sucked the stone, and enjoyed himself intensely for ever so long. Presently when the plum was gone, and when even the stone had been licked so clean that Tommy found no more taste in it, and planted it in the ground, nurse came to look for the boy, and to take him in to have his glass of milk. Even then Tommy had begun to feel queer somewhere in his nside, but he thought it better not to say anything, and when he had finished the milk he strolled out again. Then, all at once, he felt a terrible "pain," and sat on the grass wriggling and writhing, and remembering the plum, and thinking all the time he had better not tell, for the pain would pass in a minute. It did not, however, pass, and Tommy had at last to go to his mother with a white face, and the Be sure the grapes a tears running down his cheeks, and con- from bugs, spiders and

It was true only one side of the plun

was soft and yellow; the one where the

wasp had begun to eat into it. The other

side was green and hard. Tommy hardly

fess it all. I don't think we'll go into the details which followed, but I know Tommy was ill the whole day, and was not otherwise punished, for his mother knew that he had brought quite enough punishment upon himself.—Westminster Budget.

Moral—Wait until the plums are ripe

Ripe plums are wholesome.-Editor Fruit

Grower. Use Color Judiciously.

There are colors that are refreshing and broadening, others that absorb light and give a boxed-up appearance to a room, others that make a room with a bleak northern exposure, or with no exposure at all, appear bright and cheerful; some that make a room appear warm, some that make it cold.

The thermometer seems to fall ix degrees when you walk into a blue room. Yellow is an advancing color; the fore a room fitted up in yellow will appear smaller than it is.

On the other hand, blue of a certain shade introduced generously into a room will give an idea of space. Red makes no difference in regard to size. Green makes very little.

If a bright, sunny room gets its light from a space obtruded upon by russet-colored or yellow-painted houses, or else ooks out upon a stretch of green grass, t should be decorated in a color very different from the shade chosen if the light comes from only an unbroken expanse of

Red brings out in a room whatever hint Tommy had been dreaming of plums all f green lurks in the composition of the other colors employed.
Green needs sunlight to develop the yel-

w in it and make it seem cheerful. If olive or red brown be used in conunction with mahogany furniture, the effect is very different from what it e if blue were used. Blue would develop the tawny orange lurking in the mahogany. If a ceiling is to be made higher, leavlight, that it may appear to recede, Deepening the color used on the ceiling vould make it lower-an effect desirable if the room is small and the ceiling very

Aprons for School Girls.

stitutes for sunlight .- The Upholsterer.

high. Various tones of yellow are sub-

(Written for Green's Fruit Grower.)

Nothing makes a schoolgirl look so neat and pretty as a dainty apron. Among the various styles that are popular, there is none that affords a better protection for the dress than the sacque apron. It has a straight front and back, shaped with shoulder and side seams, and is very easily and quickly made. A large collar is a pretty finish for the neck, and the sleeves are usually full bishop shape, finished with neat wrist bands. A very pretty apron is made with a full

skirt gathered to a plain waist. Full ruffles are gathered into the armholes and round the edge of the low neck. Ties of the material are sewed into the side seams. and arranged in a bow in the back. The ruffles may be hemmed or edged with lace or embroidery. Another apron somewhat similar in appearance, has a full waist and plain full skirt gathered onto a belt. The aumholes are finished with ruffles, and the round neck may be finished with a ruffle or a bertha cut in squares and trimmed around the edge with lace. One of the handsomest styles for an

apron has a full skirt finished with a deep hem, and gathered on a belt of the same material, that closes in the back with broad ties. Full bretelles over the shoulders are sewed to the belt in the back. The bretelles in the front are joined by a narrow piece of the material, the lower edge

being joined to the belt As to the materials suitable for aprons. cross barred muslin, swiss, and nainsook are pretty, and every little girl should have a few white aprons to wear with her best dresses. But for school or every-day wear at home, ginghams are preferable, for they are not easily soiled. Zephyr ginghams are very durable, and may be obtained in the most beautiful colors. You think they will fade? Not if they are washed properly. Make a suds of warm soft water and ivory soap. Wash them quickly, rinse through two waters, dip them in boiled starch, and hang them in the shade to dry. Iron on the wrong side. Linen, batiste, calico, all kinds of gingham and other wash goods will retain their colors until worn out when washed in this way Linen lace, and narrow colored embroide ies are pretty for trimming, and are not expensive; or they may be made entirely plain.-E. J. C.

UNFERMENTED GRAPE JUICE

The One Sure Way.

Weigh out 20 pounds of clean, ripe Concord grapes. Pick from stems into three gallon granite kettle, rejecting spoiled or green ones. Put in four quarts elean, fresh pump water, and set kettle on the fire. Heat to boiling point, but don't boil: remove from fire, mash wel with a wire potato masher, and pour into a cheese-cloth bag; hang up to drain into an earthen crock or granite vessel, or pour into wire drainer set into a crockthis is more convenient. It will drain dry in two hours or less. Now measure this juice and add one pound granulated sugar to each gallon; set on the fire and heat again to boiling point, and let it boil just one minute (more boiling thickens it); skim off surface scum and remove from the fire. Meanwhile have some quart bottles or Mason jars heating in a pan of hot water. Now set a funnel (one with wide op and medium fine wire gauze strainer s best) into a bottle or jar and fill with hot juice. Screw on Mason covers, or ork bottles at once, and cover top of corks with hot sealing wax. It is best to soak cerks in hot water twenty minutes before filling bottles. Stand up in a cool, dark cellar. This keeps five years as well as ne year, so long as it remains sealed. This makes a very fine, rich, strengthening drink in sickness or health, alone or diluted one half with water, warm or cold, and grees with almost everyone.

Above for family use Commercially: If I wished to make everal hundred gallons to sell, I would first get two good gasoline stoves, a twoburner one and a three-burner one. Next get two large new granite-ware wash boil ers (and never use for anything but fruit) olding 10, 12 or 14 gallons each.

Fil boilers with grape juice, set each over the two lit burners. Then set a tin vash boiler with cold water on the vacant burner and light. Saw an inch thick board the right size to slip down inside the boiler Bore a dozen one-inch auger holes in the board, and clamp an iron band around each end of the board, to hold it down so that it will not float up from bottom. stand the boiler full of bottles or Mason jars. Put corks in one jar, so they will not float around, if you use bottles. Light burners under second boiler twenty twenty-five minutes after you light first one. Then the juice in the boiler will be ready when you tling the first boiler full. Si a long wooden spoon at settles to bottom until mo

HALL'S Vegetable HAIR RENEWER.

The best hair grower, color restorer, dandruff eradicator, scalp cleanser, falling hair and baldness preventer and curer known to science. A fine hair dressing. Physicians recommend it. R. P. Hall & Co., Props., Nashua, N.H. Sold by all Druggists.

Usually grapes are clean enough with-out washing, if they hang high so the earth does not spatter on them after rains. have put up grape juice in this way for family use for 12 years and never had any spoil. Other ways, using chemicals and artiferments to save time and trouble, are apt to prove a delusion and a snare-I have experimented considerable.

The amount of juice will vary much with easons and soils. Sometimes I get but one-half as many gallons from 100 pounds of grapes. Have tried many kinds, and ord is always best, Worden next.-J. R. Norris, La Crosse, Wisc.

Every-day Happiness.

Since the days of the wise man of Israel, and as far back as the records of the sages of other lands can be traced, a medium po-sition in wealth has been considered the happiest. Yet, in spite of sages and philosophers, few men in the world have been content when they achieved the modes competence and the moderate position in society. They still went on laboring and achieving in most cases until they had attained the greatest wealth and the most extensive social power that they could. Only when they reached old age and, like the wise man of Israel, desired chiefly to be delivered from "vanity and lies," they realize how little power great riches

The greatest happiness is certainly not

attained on social thrones, but in everyday homes, "far from the madding crowd." In the pretty villages throughout the length and breadth of the land are thousands of modest homes, with every evidence of competence and comfort displayed in well-kept lawns, the ample, well-cultivated vegetable gardens and fruit orchards. There is no pretension of external luxury in these low-gabled, simple houses, with their vine-covered porches or ample veranda, strewn, perhaps, with children's toys. They are the homes of the every-day mer and women, who are bringing up their children in thrift, honor and self-respect. The homes of those for whom "light labor spreads her wholesome store." The boys are probably preparing for a trade, a pro-fession or the counting room. The girls also look forward to the time when they will also be wage-earners or lift the load of household cares from the beloved mother's shoulders. It is quite likely they will marry, but if they are self-respecting American girls they do not consider marriage in the light that a foreign maider asually does—as a consummation to be gained by sundry schemes and plottings. Only a few American mothers descend to the vulgar arts of the matchmaker in order to secure homes for their marriageable daughters. When the acceptable lover comes along and the girl is wooed, every one is pleased, and recognizes the fact that the highest position to which a woma can be called is to be mistress of a happy well-ordered home. There are misgiving only if those who go to a new home ar not wise and frugal, for every one knows that an unhappy marriage brings with the greatest sorrow and almost the great est shame that a woman can know. Ameri can girls who are wise no longer enter into matrimony lightly, as their grandmother netimes did because it was so of a disgrace to remain unmarried. The perceive that a self-supporting woman, whatever age, occupies a far more enviable position than the neglected wife.

A small windfall of good fortune is appreciated in the every-day home. It mean vacation to the mountains or seashor which has long been a coveted pleasure It means a new set of books or a substan tial sum in the bank to guard against as evil day. Perhaps it makes it possible for the son or daughter to attend college. is only in an every-day household, depend ent on a moderate income, that a little windfall of fortune brings additional plea ure. The man of wealth can add nothin to his pleasures by the additions he receives to his income. He already has everything he desires which money can buy. A few hundred or hundred thousan dollars added to his fortune means little to him, but so many dollars to take care

And thou, my country, write it on thy hear Thy sons are they who nobly take thy part Who dedicates his manhood at thy shrine, Whosever horn, is horn a son of thine.

of and count.-New York Tribune.

AN OPEN LETTER

From Miss Sachner, of Columbus, O, to Ailing Women.

To all women who are ill:-It affords me great pleasure to tell you of the benefit I have derived from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I can hardly find words to express my gratitude for the boo given to suffering women in that excellent remedy. Before taking the Compound

I was thin. sallow, and nervous. I was troubled with leucorrhœa, and my menstrual periods were very irregular. I

tried three physicians and gradus About a year ago friend to try M

Wash and Ve I did. A the Veg age o

them for a time and then have them rern again. I mean a radical cure. I have made ase of FITS. EPILEPSY or FALLING CKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my dy to cure the worst cases. Because thers have failed is no reason for not now ring a cure. Send at once for a treatise nd a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W.H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.



Grafting Knives, 20 cents each, \$2.00 per lozen. Pruning Knives, best or the Market, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen. good Budding Knife, fast handle, 20 cents ach, \$1.75 per dozen. Pocket Budding nife, Polished Horn Handle, with Ivory A first-class knife, fully warranted, cents each. \$6.00 per dozen.

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HARRISON'S have one and a half million

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Let us know your wants, and we will submit samples, and quote prices that will be attractive.

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Correspondence Solicited.

DAYTON, OHIO Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

PEAR TREES FOR SALE



Our boat drifts idly on the listless stream,
And water lilles brush its buiging side;
In feeble wavings do the waters gleam,
Like the pale sleeper's pulse before he died.
Reach me that water lily floating near;
Its sullen roots give way with dull regret,
And now it lies across your fingers, dear,
Long elistering in the applications and Long glistening in the sunlight, green and

See the gold heart emerging from the dew, Folded in petals of the purest white; Look! through this stem in silent hours it drew
Its fragrance from deep waters out of sight
And searching in the river oozes cold,
Found something that was neither ooze
nor mould.

—Arthur W. Colton, in the July Cosmopolitan.

Gooseberry Seeds.

Recent converts to reformed diet who suffer from the constipating tendency of the pasts gime, will be helped by swallowing fresh seeds of gooseberries. These gently, yet effectually stimulate the peristaltic motion of fairly active bowels out drawback .- Food, Home and Garden

Here and There.

Dr. Ende-There's nothing serious the matter with Patsy, Mrs. Mulcahy. I think a little soap and water will do him as much good as anything. Mrs. Mulcahy-Yis, docther, an' will Oi give it thim befoor or afther his males?—Judge. Fogg says he never has anything to say

about the size of his salary. If he should say it was a generous one, all his friends would be borrowing of him, and if he said t was small, he would not find it easy to orrow money of any of his friends.-Bos ton Transcript.
Absent-minded Professor—Delighted to

meet you again after so many years, miss. Elderly Lady-No longer miss, professor-I am married. Professor-Married! Well, well, who would have thought that.-Fliegende Blaetter.

Between Waltzes.-Molly-He said the world had been a desert to him until he met me. Polly-That explains why he dances so like a camel. I suppose.-Puck. Herr Oil .- Haf you heard dot dog of mine ate a tape-measure undt died? Herr Kut-I suppose he died py inches, nicht var? Herr Oil-Aber nit; he vent oudt in der alley und die py der yard.-Columbia Spectator.

"I hear that Judge Blucketts is studying mind-reading," said the lean lawyer. "If he gets proficient," said the fat lawyer, "he'll arrest the whole town for contempt of court."-Indianapolis Journal.

"Mrs. Saver must feel that she was very extravagant in buying that new gown." What makes you think so?" "She's begun to argue that it will be the cheapest in the end."-Chicago Journal. A woman in humble life, returning from church, was asked if she had understood

the sermon. "Wud I hae the presumption?" she simply replied.—Tit-Bits. "They may say what they like against said the convicted one's defender, "but his heart is in the right place." "Yes." assented the other, "and so is the rest of him for a few years."-Indianapolis Jour-

Ethel-I saw Count Hardupski last evening. Cousin Tom—Does he talk as brok-enly as ever? Ethel—My! yes. I heard him ask pa to loan him ten dollars before he left.-Judge.

First Tramp-I read about dat trial, an' le judge told him he need n't ter say anything dat would incriminate him. Second Tramp-Well, I s'pose dat was becuz dey and enough evidence to send him to Sing Sing widout any assistance from him.-Brooklyn Life.

Irate Customer-See here! That suit of clothes I bought of you yesterday is full of moth-holes. Dealer-Das is all recht, mine rent. Moths neffer eat cotton, an' ven ladies an' shentlemens see dose holes dey knows you vears only high-priced all-vool -New York Weekly.

Miss Passee-I accepted Dick Bradford ast night. Miss Younge-Yes. it. Miss Passee-Why? Miss Younge-Because, when I refused him, he said the next time he would propose to some one old enough to know her own mind.-Har-

Unanimous-The Fond Mother-Everybody says he is such a pretty baby! I'm sure the poet was right when he said that "Heaven lies about us in our infancy." The Uncle (unfeelingly)-But he should have added, "So does everybody else!"-

"It's surprising how impracticable some very learned men are." "Yes; there's Pro-fessor Lingwist, for example. He spent half his life in acquiring fluency in nine or ten different languages and then went and married a wife who never gives him a chance to get in a word edgeways."-Truth.

"Your husband seems to be a victim of the tobacco habit." "No; I'm the victim. He thoroughly enjoys it.—Chicago Record. Everlastingly at It.—"Stark is a bicycle crank, isn't he?" "I should say he was. When it rains he stays home and runs his cyclometer.—Cleveland Plain Dealer. In Constantinople.-First Citizen-What do they mean by the balance of power? Second Citizen-Oh, I suppose that's what the Sultan will have left when they all get through with him.-Puck.

J. C. Vaughn on the New Red Raspberry.

It is the best raspberry in existence. The variety is a seedling of the Turner (Spine less) crossed with Cuthbert. It grows on ordinarily good soil from 4 to 41/2 feet high and when only two or three canes are allowed to grow in a hill these will fruit clear to the bottom and continue in bear-

The shoots which sprout from the lower part of the fruiting canes extend the bearing season of the fruit into September. A habit more pronounced in the Loudon than

any other raspberry.
Mr. Loudon claims that the variety will yield 200 bushels to the acre. If it yields 75 it beats any of the best known sorts. He considers it the finest of all raspberries for canning purposes. The leaf growth is healthy, the plant vigorous and compact. Mr. Vaughn (the eminent seedsman) made the journey to Mr. Loudon's farm to see the new raspberry in fruit, therefore

he knows whereof he speaks .- C. A. The Rural New Yorker says: "We are rejoiced to see that the Loudon raspberry first brought to public notice by the Rural New Yorker is to be introduced next fall by C. A. Green. As judged by its conduct at the Rural Grounds, it is the best red raspberry in existence, and we hope that all of our friends will bear the prediction in mind, charging it against the Rural's judgment, if a general trial prove we are in error. It is rarely we hit upon any plant that seems prominently better an old sorts, but when we do it makes as as happy as a lark. F. W. Loudon, of consin, is the originator. He is now ears old, and most of his time since a child has been spent in growing

of various kinds of fruit on writes to the Rural New ease accept my best thanks tion of the Loudon you gave w Yorker of Septem every particular correct, yes here. It has fruited

eight seasons, always with the same re sults. All other red raspberries have their bad and good seasons—more bad than good. It is one of the finest for canning." Geo. J. Kellogg, of Janesville, Wis., life-long nurseryman and disinterested observer, wrote us July 6th: "The Loudon apparently, all that is claimed for it. While the Turner is winter-killed as well as badly injured by the June 6th frost the Loudon is showing very little injury from either and carries an abundant crop.

The Greatest Park in the World.

Writing of "The Greatest Nation on Earth" in the Ladies' Home Journal, William George Jordan says: "Uncle Sam set apart a royal pleasure ground in Northwestern Wyoming and called it Yellowstone National park. To give an idea of what its size, 3,312 square miles, really means, let us clear the floor of the park and tenderly place some of the great cities of the world there, close together as children do their blocks. First put in London, then Greater New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Paris, Boston, Berlin, St. Louis, Hong Kong, San Francisco and Washington. The floor of the park would then be but half covered. Then lift up Rhode Island carecully, so as not to spill any of its people, set it down and press in the West Indies-and even then there are two hundred squar miles left. No equal area in the world has such a diversity of natural phenomena and such magnificant scenery. It is a marvelous land of streams and waterfalls, geysers and hot springs, mountains, canons, lakes and forests of primeval age.'

The Influence of the Czar.

He is not only an Autocrat of the Russian people, that is, of a hundred millions of white men who, if called upon, would elect him master and guide by a 90 per cent. majority, not only commander-in-chief of five million soldiers, not only lord of the whol Northern world so completely that his telegraphed order would be a sufficient senence of death on any man living between the Baltic and Japan, but he disposes of the armies and fleets of France, and throughout Europe he is for the moment the final referee.

The German emperor, to all other men so defiant, is to him all complaisance; and the head of the house of Hapsburg, who thinks of himself still as the heir of the Caesars, anxiously meditates whether the coldness of his recent visitor's speeches did or did not conceal a dangerous reserve. The king of Italy, a sovereign with a descent of a thousand years, permits the marriage of his son with the daughter of a petty prince in the Balkans, a sheik rather than a king, because the alliance will conciliate the czar; while the sultan for the noment recognizes the existence of no other monarch, and, if bidden in an autograph letter, would abandon even the dear delight of slaughtering Christians who are unarmed. Even in Britain, which the Russian troops cannot reach, there is a disposition to defer to power so vast; and in a hall hung with Crimean trophies the aged queen receives one who to her is a boy wit a feeling that on his fiat depends issues almost immeasurably great.-London Spectator.

Gems of Thought.

-Till a man can judge whether they b truth or no, his understanding is but little improved and thus men of rauch reading are greatly learned, but may be little knowing

-The doors of your soul are open on others and theirs on you. Simply to be in this world, whatever you are, is to exert an influence, an influence compared with which mere language and persuasion are feeble.—

-It is only religion, the great bond of this, to live were only to graze, 'Without this, the beauties of the world are but splendid gewgaws, the stars of heaven glittering orbs of ice, and, what is yet far worse and colder, the trials of existence profitless and unadulterated misery .- Hor-

ace Bushnell. -Religious faith and purpose are the only certain safeguards against the growing perils of life. So far as there has been among educated men a decline of loyalty to Christ and His Gospel, there has been decline in those qualities which claim confidence and honor, which insure unblemished reputation, which minister to social well being and to the integrity and pur-

ity of public life.-A. P. Peabody. -It was religion which, by teaching men their near relation to God, awakened in them the consciousness of their importance as individuals. It was the struggle for religious rights which opened their eyes to all their rights. It was resistance to religious usurpation which led men to withstand political oppression. It was religious discussion which roused the minds of all classes to free and vigorous thought.-W. E. Channing.

-Of the great prizes of human life it h not often the lot of the most enterprising to obtain many; they are placed on opposite sides of the path, so that it is impossible to approach one of them without proportion-ately receding from another; whence it results that the wisest plans are founded on a compromise between good and evil, where much that is the object of desire is finally relinquished and abandoned, in order to secure superior advantages.-Robert Hall. -There is nothing better worth learning than the joy there is in the simple rhythm of life. When a man has once learned the great fourth commandment, the duty of eisure, when he has emancipated himself from the greatest of all slavery, the slavery of hurry-every day and every season and every year-then he has but one more thing to learn, and that is to consecrate this beauty of the chythm of life to the worship of God. Thus he finds happiness .- Profes-

sor Richard Green Moulton. -How true is that old fable of the sphinx who sat by the wayside, propounding her riddle to the passengers, which if they could not answer, she destroyed them! Such a sphinx is this life of ours to all men and societies of men. Nature, like the sphinx, is of womanly celestial loveliness and tenderness; the face and bosom of a goddess, but ending in claws and body of lioness. There is in her a celestial beauty, which means celestial order, pliancy to wisdom; but there is also a darkness, a fe rocity, a fatality, which are infernal. She is a goddess, but one not yet disimprisoned; one still half imprisoned—the inarticulate lovely, still incased in the inarticulate, chaotic. How true! And does she not propound her riddles to us? Of each man she asks daily in mild voice, yet with a terrible significance, "Knowest thou the mean-ing of this day? What thou canst do to-day wisely attempt to do." Nature, universe, destiny, existence, howsoever name this great, unnamable fact in the midst of which we live and struggle, is as a heavenly bride and conquest to the wise and brave, to them who can discern her There is no kind of practical knowledge behests and do them; a destroying fiend to about farming that cannot be made valuathem who cannot. Answer her riddle, it is well with thee. Answer it not, pass on regarding it not, it will answer itself: the solution of it is a thing of teeth and claws. Nature is a dumb lioness, deaf to thy plead-



Lives of great men all remind us We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of Time.
Let us then be up and doing;
With a heart for any fate,
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.

—Longfell

Mere length of life is not worth of life the quality tells, not the quantity.

Because the road to heaven is so straigh and narrow it is not known to men who lead crooked lives.

Cynic-I can't see why a man who i happy when single should ever marry. Friend-He never does. "I hear that Jenkins had three sinking

turns which terminated fatally." "Is that so?" "Yes; he was drowned."-Yale Record.

When a man becomes so ill it is feared he will die lots of people say nice things about him which embarrasses them greatly when he recovers.-Atchison Globe

Reporter-It is said that yourself and your comrade, O'Hoggarty, were calm and collected after the dynamite explosion at the quarry?

McLubberty-Wull, it wor loike this-Oi wor calm an' O'Hoggarty wor collicted. -New York World.

"Pa, who was Shylock?" "Great goodness, boy! You attend church and Sunday school every week and don't cnow who Shylock was!" cried his father. 'Go and read your Bible, sir."

A Meriden (Conn.) clothing dealer, who s a shrewd advertiser, has bought a tract of thirty-five acres south of the city, and vill lay out building lots, which will be offered as prizes to buyers of his goods.

Of the 119,900,000 old copper cents which were sent out from the mint only the 900,000 have ever been accounted for, and only now and then is a stray one of the remaining 119,000,000 seen in circula-

Healthy Home: The habit of dressing too warmly within doors in the winter season is earnestly deprecated by physicians. The temperature of modern houses and offices is usually about 70 degrees, which is summer heat. Yet both sexes select thick flannels and heavy dresses and coats for house wear and then go out into an atmosphere many degrees colder, with little additional protection, especially for the feet. This is a fruitful source of colds.

Meehan's Monthly, Philadelphia: No one is surprised to find a worm in an apple, and occasionally in other fruits, but it is a surprise to learn that the orange is getting to be infested as well as the rest. The worm in the orange is named by the entomologist Trypeta ludens. So far as has been discovered it has not been found in any of the oranges grown in the different parts of the United States, although it is said it is getting quite common in the fruit grown beyond our Mexican borders. In the Florida Farmer it is reported that the worms have been found in oranges grown in New

Most farmers naturally think that the soil which they cultivate is a much larger proportion of the bulk of this globe than it after-pruning of the tree be such as to keep love and duty to God, that makes any ex- really is. It gives the name earth to our istence valuable or even tolerable. Without planet, and is by far the most important part of its bulk, as without it the production of food and the maintenance of animal life on the globe would be impossible. Yet it is obvious that all our soils are the result of slow decompositions of the various kinds of rocks of which the earth is mainly composed, and that what has been made into soil is but a small part of the whole. In most cases the prevailing rocks in any locality will explain to the geologist the character of the soil. But in some Northern States glacial action in the earlier eras of this globe's history have brought rocks from far northern localities, and have deposited them where the original rock formation showed nothing like them. It is probable that the depth of soil all over the world does not average more than 30 feet. But call it 50 feet, and that would be less than one-hundredth part of a mile. As the globe is 8,000 miles in diameter, the soil surface on it would be only one part in 800,000 in depth. It must be a pretty clean face that does not show more dirt on it than mother earth has proportionately to her greater bulk. Vet from this this strata of earth, with rock and molten fires beneath, all the possibilities of human life. progress and civilization are based.-American Cultivator.

The practical question what specialty each farmer shall adapt himself to must be determined by locality and circumstances. Usually each locality is by soil, climate or nearness to market adapted to producing something better than can be produced anywhere else. Thus, when the skill and study of one man makes a great success of anything most of his neighbors will soon be found following him. It is thus that the possibilities of cranberry growing have been developed on marshy lands easily overflown that were formerly thought of little value, but are now held at very high prices. Other localities inland are found to be especially adapted to grape growing, and others still to varieties of the small fruits or to the growing of apples, pears, peaches or plums. The low, mucky lands near Kalamazoo, Mich., were believed by a shrewd farmer to be especially adapted to growing celery. Experience since has proved this fact. It requires much knowledge of the best conditions for growing crops to decide what can most probably be grown successfully. But when the crop has been tried, and has proven adapted to the loca-tion, the value of all the land in the neighborhood is at once raised. What one man has done, others may do. In this way the extensive cultivation of a certain article in one locality attracts to it buyers from all the world, and that in far greater numbers than if only the originator of the specialty were allowed to grow it. There can be no monopolies in farming. It would do nobody any good if there were. Land can and no plant gave more than three thorbe bought by anybody who has the knowledge how to make it more profitable than can anybody else. Thus the thorough mastery of some specialty in farming or fruit Earle in this respect. For productiveness growing becomes more valuable capital to and large uniform size Clyde was way whoever has it than would large amounts ahead of anything else, Parker Earle of land with buildings and all the means for cultivating it without the special knowledge how to make the best use of it. There is no kind of practical knowledge Brandywine and Michigan 6th, Columbian ble to the thinking and energetic farmer. It will save him from the mistakes which the latest. German, Bismarck and William many men make in farming because they rely wholly on the expensive method of experience in the knowledge of their business German were the highest flavored of any.

Hold, ye faint-hearted! Ye are not alone! Into your worn-out ranks of weary men Come mighty re-enforcements, even now! Look, where the dawn is kindling in the East, Lit with the glory of the better day—A countless host, an endiess host, all fresh With unstained banners and unsullied shields, With shining swords that point to victory, And great young hearts that know not how to fear.

The children come to save the weary world!
What riches give us, let us first inquire,
Meat, fire and clothes; what more? meat,
clothes and fire.—Pope.

One of our market gardeners brought in sixty quarts of fine "Marshalls," taking fifteen berries to fill a quart basket. They easily brought 50 cents per quart.—Boston Correspondence of Fruit Trade Journal.

Dusty Rhodes-Say, Boss! Can yer help poor man just out o' a Cuban prison? Mr. Touched—Ain't you the same man that stopped me yesterday as a sufferer from the Mississippi floods?

Dusty Rhodes—Yes, sir; I'm havin' an awful run o' hard luck .- Truth.

First Lady-There goes young Mrs. Pedigree. I suppose she bores people to death telling the bright things her little boy says? Second Lady-Oh, no; fortunately h says such dreadful things they can't repeat them .- Tit-Bits.

"Why," said the patriot, "the United States would have a picnic with Japan if she objected to our annexation of the Hawaiian Islands." "Of course," echoed Joe Cose, "and the islands would furnish the sandwiches."—

Philadelphia North American. "What is an average?" asked the

teacher. The class seemed to be posed, but a lit-

tle girl held out her hand eagerly: "Please it's what a hen lays her eggs on. Bewilderment followed, but the mite was justified by the lesson book, in which was written: "The hen lays two hundred eggs a year on an average."-Household Words

A Japanese correspondent of Garden and Forest says the burdock, which the Japanese call "gobo," is a valuable food in Japan. The tender shoots are boiled with beans, the roots are put up in soup, and the young leaves are often eaten as greens. The plant has been cultivated for centuries and the annual value of the crop is about \$400,000. This will be very surprising to American farmers, who look on the burdock as a "pesky weed."

A Methodist itinerant preacher once breakfasted at a place where they served johnny-cakes. Observing a feather protruding from his cake, he remarked: "Sister, your johnny-cake seems to be eathering out."

"Yes," responded the lady, unabashed, "I told John no longer ago than yesterday that he must either get a cover for the meal barrel or move the hen roost."-American Stock Keeper.

E. F. Stephens says that many who plan the cherry err in so trimming and heading the tree as not to leave a sufficient number of branches. When the tree is first planted, the branches should be shortened n one-half, which does not mean to remove one-half of the branches but to leave on all of the branches, shortening them one half or more perhaps, leaving on each shoot of previous season's growth from four to six buds. Should this induce the doubling of the number of branches, and should the the tree low in head and with the greatest possible number of branches, there will be a large amount of bearing surface and This enables the tree to put on a wood. crop of three to three and a half bushels at its maximum crop, instead of a bushe or a half bushel, which we sometimes see

London Public Opinion: Professor de Candolle has recently brought together many interesting facts about the latent life of seeds, and their ability to withstand very low temperatures. After recalling instances in which seeds have sprouted after lying apparently dead for hundreds of years-in one case 1,500 years-he gives the results of experiments on subjecting seeds to a freezing cold. Corn, oats, fennel, and some flower-seeds were exposed during 118 days to a temperature of 40 degrees Fahr. below zero. Afterwards when placed in suitable surroundings, nearly all of the fennel, oats, and corn seeds, and many of the others germinated. He concludes that the protoplasm, or the principle of life, in a resting seed, is in a state of inaction not comparable to that of a smouldering fire, but rather that of a chemical mixture which is capable of forming a combination whenever the required conditions of temperature and illumination are present.

Plow points are often improperly sharpened Some blacksmiths slope the plow share all the way to the edge, like a cultivator shovel. A point so sharpened will always give trouble, running too deep, and if the ground is very hard the point will soon round up, and the plow refuse ample penetration, unless the ground is rather soft. In working the steel, it is better to heat it slowly. In tempering, heat to cherry red and dip in water. When take out, if a blue color, immerse again, and that will toughen it. If the plow is rusty, it is a good plan to oil the share often with kerosene. In painting iron work, an ex-cellent paint is made of graphite mixed with linseed oil. The color is black, the paint sticks well, and also forms a fine coating for tin roofs. Farmers should paint the sheet-iron work on their binders and other machinery.

J. H. Hale says: "Here on strong, loamy soil, where we grow many acres of strawberries, I have had this year a test plot of twelve plants each of forty-three varieties, all grown in hills and given the most liberal culture and feeding and thoroughly watered by a system of sub-irrigation. I have made notes on these beds frequently during the blooming and fruiting season and the Marshall has been the least productive and most unsatisfactory of al the forty-three varieties. Seven of the twelve plants failed to throw up any fruit stalks, or bloom at all; and only one of the plants had more than one fruit stalk, oughly first-class berries. The plant also rusts very much more than most varieties, being often worse than Downing or Parker Tennessee 2d, Isabel and Haverland 3d, Glen Mary, William Belt and Greenville 4th, Bismarck, Oriole and Ideal 5th, and and Michel's Early were the earliest to ripen and Michigan and Princeton Belt were my largest berries, Crescent and Beder Wood the smallest, William Belt and

phosphoric acid, and nitrogen, are the necessary ingredients of a complete fertilizer: Potash being most import-

ant, must not be stinted. Send for our books mentioned below. An illustrated book which tells what Potash is, how it should be used, and how much Potash a well-balanced fertilizer should contain, is sent free to all applicants.

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know which horses will win the races and which club will win the game. Clairvoyants can see through one's clothing and ascertain whether you are sound and healthy; also can tell whether married persons are true to each other. MESMERISM enables one to stop pain of any kind almost instantly. Cures Neuralgia and nervous headache; see through brick wall; produce unconsciousness, leaving no remembrance of occurances when awakened. Clairvoyance puts you in possession of the key to wealth. It reveals the location of Minerals and precious Stones and orings back lost friends. It leaches how to perform miraculous cures of diseases as done by the prophets and healers by seeing through every part of the human body as it it were made of glass. It enables one to discover and win their future husband or wife. Clairvoyance determines thousand of important things not named here for lack of space. Every secret of any value connected with either PSYCHOLOGY. MESMERISM AND SPIRITUALISM, is explained so actuately and simply that any person ownine this Great Book can become a good Clairvoyant, a good Mesmerist, a good Psychologist and a good Spirit Medium. With a knowledge of Mesmerism, as this book teaches, you can make anyone tell you every sccret of their life, and you can control any man or woman as a mother does her child. Price, 35 Cents. We pay forward-cing charges.

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By Chas. A. Green, Editor.

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TWENTY YEARS AMONG FRUITS

Gossip About The American Pomological Meeting.

Written especially for Green's Fruit Grower By L. B. PIERCE.

I promised my friend, the editor, that I would tell him something about the meeting of the American Pomological Society kindred publications that the doings of a society which only meets once in two or three years do not cut much ice, or perhaps more correct speaking in the present instance, bear much fruit.

The men who made the reputation of the society are nearly all dead, and the conditions are now so different that there is little encouragement for younger men to try to build a new structure upon the remains of the old. The country is so big and there are so many important centers of widely differing fruit industries that it is simply an impossibility to attempt to OD AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT," will be maintain a national organization which will command the respect and industrial

love of prominent fruit growers all over

the country. By industrial love I mean the disposition to work as Barry and Wilder and Warder and those other honored horticulturists did in the years gone by. A glance at some of the topics upon the programme for the present biennial meet-ing shows the futility of trying to maintain a national existence upon a basis of community of interests. One paper is enti-tled the Fruit Interests of Nova Scotia; another, Behavior and Peculiarities of Standard Fruit in the Snake River Valley, Idaho.

Experiments with Semi-Tropic Fruits in Florida, and so on. The papers were interesting, no doubt, (none of these mentioned were read, however), but plainly the Nova Scotia man could have no interest in the paper of the Florida essayist and vice versa. The Snake river paper may have been ever so correctly written, but of what possible interest is it to an Ohio or a New York man as to what is the behavior of the Baldwin or Ben Davis in Southwestern Idaho. An excellent resume of the behavior of new berries at the Ohio experiment station was given by the horticulturist and vice-director, Professor W. J. Green, but could have only a general interest to Secretary L. A. Goodman, who has hundreds of acres of apple orchards in South

ern Missouri or to Mr. Van Lindley, who grows fruit in Central North Carolina. The fact is that the country has outgrown the limits of a single national society to such an extent that no large number of people can be induced to be at good thing of it, getting his money as fast the expense of attending the meetings as it is earned and is interested in selling when very far away, so each session in a new locality takes on a local tinge, and at the same time much time is wasted in the farm of about twelve acres. When he bedetails of working the cumbrous ma- gan he put it all out in cabbage and thus

At the recent meeting sixteen states and Ontario were represented and enough bright men were present to make the meeting interesting a part of the time, but it was far from a representative gathering, and a good part of the time the sessions reminded me of a council of doctors gathered around a patient already plainly beyond help. It is pleasant to meet Mr. Berkmans and George W. Campbell, Mr. Van-derman, Dr. Hexamer, C. L. Watrous, Professors Craig, Kedsie, and Taft, Professors Taylor and Brackett of the department of pomology, L. A. Goodman and others of national reputation, but there were more than a hundred and fifty others which he markets as they mature, looking have been there to have given the meeting much claim to being national

in character. What was done? Well a few of the papers upon the programme were read and iscussed, and there was a large amount of straw re-threshed along the lines of insect pest legislation and San Jose scale literature.

Professor Taylor of Washington read a valuable paper upon the fruits of the world not yet grown within the borders of the nation and gave a list of over a hundred. The discussion following seemed however, to throw much doubt upon there being anything more of value to be obtained from the temperate half-civilized sections of Asia, other than unimproved stocks for

grafting or crossing.

Professor Taylor, of Washington, was elected secretary and the fruit list of the society will hereafter be published as a part of the work of the department. Perhaps, also, some arrangement will be made so the papers read and unread at this meeting will also be printed at government expense and added to the vast, curious, and for lightnin'."—Detroit Free Press. heterogeneous mass of literature being fathered by the Department of Agriculture.

President Berkmans declined to serve longer, and Mr. C. L. Watrous, of Iowa, or for you?" he asked.-Chicago Post. was elected president. Mr. Berkmans and Mr. G. W. Campbell are the only two surviving men who helped start the society 47 years ago, except possibly Mr. George El-

wanger, of Rochester, N. Y. The convention was very poorly advertised, and the State Fair being in full salt." Milkman: "How do yer know?" blast, very few horticulturists in Ohio Bridget: "Sure, and Oi can till by th' were able to give the time they could have milk that they dhrink too much wather indone at a different time. The president of the Ohio Horticultural Society only gave a couple of hours to the pomological meeting. Remembering the magnificent gatherings at Philadelphia, Boston and Grand Rapids in the eighties, I had hoped that the present school outdoors."-Twinkles. effort to revive interest in this grand old society, which for more than forty years carried the banner of progress in the front "Insomnia?" How do you know?" Con rank of fruit producers, would be more of a success, out there were too many at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morni hindrances, and it is doubtful whether it find her wide awake!"—Puck. will survive to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary three years hence. I met men who gave me some valuable points which I am saving up for future use in the Fruit Grower, after I have had time to verify

them by my own experience.

I will close this somewhat gossipy letter with a few words which may encourage poor young men who may wish to enter some of the various avenues of influence being opened in connection with horticul-

ture at this time.

One man whom I have known for a dozen years, and who is now at the head of one of the leading experiment stations in a Southern state, was fifteen years ago a poor farmer boy in northwestern Ohio. He graduated from the village school and farther sharpened up his wits by attend-ing meetings of his home grange. His earnestness and industry attracted attention and when the Ohio experiment station was started he was given a position, and he has persevered until he has become quite a power in his chosen work. Another station professor who is daily gaining notice for his industrious study of economic plants and their diseases, and has a comfortable salaried position, a few years ago entered the Ohio State University with a

few dollars and a year's supply of clothes, at the age of twenty.

I have often met him as he is quite a

the milk wagon and helping about the

chores at the stable. He had the good luck to marry a bright girl educated at the same institution and her encouragement and interest in his work is daily helping him to higher attainments in his chosen calling

BUSINESS PLANS.

One great objection to adoption of fruit growing by women where there is no man in the case is that of marketing. Where the market is entirely wholesale and shipped to commission merchants at points heid early in September in Columbus, Ohio.
Well, I went, but it was not the old time
any careful driver can deliver the goods at of distribution the marketing can of course society so widely known and honored years the cars and take a receipt. In such a case ago. The country has grown so big and so the grower has but to use good judgment much information is constantly being disseminated by Green's Fruit Grower and and a woman with careful business habits and natural capacity can succeed equally with a man. When it comes to selling in a local market and peddling out the seconds or overplus on days of glut the case is different. Much may be done toward easing the burden, by raising an extra fine article and selling the seconds and culls for a song to milkmen and Jew hucksters. But there comes seasons when the best miss it, and a really fine A No. 1 article does not grow although other growers twenty miles distant may have the bes

When this happens the selling becomes serious matter and a woman who is not able or willing to get upon the wagon and push sales both wholesale and retail, stands poor show beside a man competitor who s expected to do this. Now in such cases there is a remedy which is really a means of success in nearly every large business. This is a business partnership. This need not be necessarily an entire partnership but simply one in selling only. The woman produces the article and a neighbor sells for a share or percentage. In most of the cities of Northern Ohio milk is marketed in this way, several farmers producing the article which another peddles in connection with his own. In such cases a widow can supply milk as well as if her husband was still alive, and the same would be true of fruits and vegetables where a suitable person lived near who could be got to go into an arrangement of this character. A friend of the writer, Mr. A. I. Root, widely known throughout this country as

an inventor and manufacturer of bee keepers' supplies, has a hankering for gar dening, and using the exhaust steam of his large factory for heat, grows vegetables winter and summer for market. Of course with considerable of the care attending the employment of 120 hands he cannot at tend to the marketing of his forced aspar agus or his hotbed lettuce, and his berries and tomatoes later on, so it must be done by proxy, and he employs a man incapacitated for hard labor, to peddle his products through the village from house to house, giving, if I remember right, ten per cent. of the total sales. The man makes a out everything before he returns. In my own township is a gardener who owns a chinery of what claims to be a national acquired, as he sold, a large cabbage trade. but manure was scarce and commercial fertilizers did not work well and he though to turn his attention to something else, but a neighbor who owned a large farm beside him seeing the state of the case and real izing that the selling was half the battle, made him a proposition which was to grow the cabbages and let the gardener market them go the halves. As cabbages are heavy and bulky this was not too much. The gardener accepted the proposition and this year the farmer is growing one hundred thousand. As the cabbage does not mature until about September, the gardener is growing early vegetables and putting out currants and gooseberries and strawberries after his cabbage orders at the same time. a field of clover sod into condition each year and in this way is able to grow the cabbages, the clover being a by-product in wheat, both crops of which are stimulated by the use of superphosphate. Having more than a hundred acres of tillable land he can rotate his crops so as to spare a field each year for cabbage and thus not put it upon the same ground more than once in eight years. I might give other examples along this line, but will only add a word, and that is that many pursuits which seem impossible and ends which seem unattainable, may be accomplished by careful, persistent canvassing of all the conditions and prompt action along the lines which pro-

Humorous.

longed thought opens out.

-Little Sister: "What's the diff'rence tween 'lectric'try an' lightnin'?" Little Brother: "You don't have to pay nuthin'

-"I bought a pair of handsome embroidered suspenders to-day, John," she said as she smoothed out her bloomers. "For me -Wife: "It does seem hard when a less acc woman marries she has to take her hus-band's name." Husband: "Well, she -Love takes everything else he's got, why leave

that out?"-Judy. -Bridget: "Ye give thim cows too much toirely."-Credit Lost.
-Papa: "The Bible says that people

multiplied on the face of the earth." Bright Boy: "Wasn't that nice, pa?" Papa: "What do you mean?" Boy: "Having Vivial: "Why, every time I come home

at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning I always -He: "They tell me your husband is a great artist." She: "That he is. He last exhibition, and they were so natural

Yonkers Statesman. -"My wife has been studying geology and the house is so full of rocks I can't find a place to sit down." "What will you do about it?" "I've induced her to take up astronomy." "Is that any better?" "Of course; she can't collect specimens."-Chi-

cago Record. Idols of wealth. Fortune has many votaries. No one denies its attractiveness. Possessions are power. Wealth has wings with which to fly. It gives contentment. "Its eyes stand out with fatness." It provides luxury. It opens the way to knowledge, culture, freedom, fame. But (and the qualifications of the word are tremendous) the love of money is one of the dead-liest foes of man's spiritual life. Mammon antagonizes God. "Ye cannot serve two antagonizes God. masters." When money possesses man and not the man the money his glory is despoiled, his crown taken away. No man needs to live so near to God as the one who is prospering in worldly things .-

friend and have envied him his polished and high-bred manner. You can imagine my surprise when he told me he worked husband without the consent of her judg-

My Ships at Sea.

At last one "sad eventful day,"
My ships they sailed far, far away,
Upon the ocean's "trackless main;"
When shall I see my ships again?
Ah! would I could have gone with thee;
My ships at sea, my ships at sea!

Oh, ships at sea, I waiting stand,
Upon the ocean's barren strand,
Lonely and sad, my heart and I,
Till tny fair salis I may descry;
Then joy and peace will dwell with me,
My ships at sea, my ships at sea!
—Western Rural.

Works Both Ways

The recent decision of a Kentucky judge that a man may lawfully shoot a man who ures his wife away from him seems to be quickly bearing fruit. A Kentucky wife has just shot and killed a woman who had lured her husband away from her .- Providence Journal.

Curious Facts.

-There are now four times as many wire -Several species of moths never eat

after attaining a perfect state. They have o mouths and live but a few hours. -The largest mass of pure rock salt in the world lies under the province of Galicia, Hungary. It is known to be 550 miles long, twenty broad and 250 feet in

-The speculative astronomers are now arguing that the moon is in the shape of a plumb bob, and that the large end is always toward the earth.

-When you pinch your firger you think you feel pain the very same instant, but really the hurt and the pain are not quite simultaneous, although they seem to be so. If a person had an arm long enough to reach the sun, it would be 132 years before he would feel the pain of the burn. -In the long Arctic nights there is

constant difficulty in keeping awake. Greely had to make very strict rules to keep his men awake during the long Arctic night. Beds were not allowed to be made, and the men were compelled to get

up and move about. -It is reported that an English officer named Harrington, has discovered in India working telephone between the two temples of Paui about a mile apart. The system is said to have been in operation at Pauj for over two thousand years. In this connection we may observe that Egyptologists have found unmistakable evidence of wire communication between some of the temples of the earlier Egyptian dynasties: out whether these served a telegraphic, telephonic or other purpose is not stated.

Popular Science.

-A mole will starve to death in a day or two if not fed. This greediness makes t a most valuable ally against insects. -Wasps are the most inveterate enemies of flies. Reaumer says that he has known one wasp to kill one thousand flies in a

-It rains on an average 208 days in the year in Ireland, about 150 in England, at Kozan about 90 days, and in Siberia only -At sea level an object one hundred feet

high is visible a little over thirteen miles. If five hundred feet high it is visible nearly thirty miles. -Many of the streets of Paris are lined

with trees. If a tree dies another of the same kind, age and size is brought from the State forests and put in its place. The cost is tremendous, but Paris is the most beautiful of modern cities.

—The mole's fore limb is enormously

muscular for digging, in which they work with front paws turned edgewise toward ne sun and palms outward, working from -The records of eighty-eight years show that tornadoes have a width of ten to

10,560 feet, a length of track of three hundred yards to two hundred miles, and a velocity of progression of seven to one hundred miles an hour. -The mole's entire body is so shaped that it easily works forward in a burrow.

It's nose is pointed and shaped very much like a hoof. He tapers off behind so as to offer a minimum of resistance, and to his exquisitely soft fur the soil does not stick, so that while at work in making his burrow his body is always perfectly clean. —Mr. T. B. Terry, of Ohio, who is well known as a successful practical farmer, as he is also a writer and lecturer upon agricultural topics, grows his strawberries in

this way. He sets his plants in rows four feet apart, and two feet apart in the row. On good soil and with good care through the season, the rows nearly meet in September. About the first of October the rows are narrowed up to two feet apart, sing a line to make them straight. -To make some nook of God's creation a little fruitfuller, better, more worthy of

God, to make some human hearts a little wiser, manfuller, happier, more blessed, less accursed-it is work for a god .-

-Love alone makes the heart rise to know the secret of all being. Failing in this knowledge, man may know many things, but nothing truly; for all such knowledge stays with outward show .-Henry Jones, M. A.

-God gives to every man as much as he gives the flowers—enough of earth to grow in and enough of heaven to grow into. He gives to every man as much as he gives the bird-enough of earth to feed upon and enough of heaven to fly in. This much he nas pledged his children everywhere.-Mark Guy Pearse.

-What we all want is inward rest-rest of heart and brain; the calm, strong, selfcontained, self-denying character which needs no stimulants, for it has no fits of epression; which needs no narcotics, for it has no fits of excitement; which needs no ascetic restraint, for it is strong enough painted a picture of some onions for the to use God's gifts without abusing them; the character in a word, which is truly temperate, not in drink and food merely, that the committee put them on the top line, so that people wouldn't smell them."— but in all desires, thoughts and actions.— Kingsley.

—In all assemblies, though you wedge

them ever so close, we may observe this peculiar property, that over their heads there is room enough; but how to reach it is the difficult point. To this end the philosopher's way in all ages has been by erecting certain edifices in the air. But whatever practice and reputation these kind of structures have formerly possessed, or may still continue in, not excepting even that of Socrates, when he was suspended in a basket to help contemplation; I think, with due submission, they seem to labor under two inconveniences. First, that the foundations being laid too high, they have been often out of sight, and ever out of hearing Secondly, that the materials being very transitory, have suffered much from the inclemencies of air, particularly in these northwest regions.-Swift.

"You look worried," said the improviden man's friend. "I am slightly annoyed. I am having difficulty about getting a check cashed."
"Why, that ought to be easy."

Why the Dutchman Gave Up Lager.

A reformed Dutchman tells his experience as follows: "I shall tell you how it was when I drink mine lager; den I pu mine hand on mine head and dare vas von pain. Den I put mine hand on mine body and dare vas anoder pain. Den I put min hand in mine pocket and dar vas nodhing So I jine mide de demperance. Now dare s no pain more in mine head, and de pair in mine body vos all gone away. I put mine hand in mine pocket, and dare vas dwenty dollars. So I stay mid de dem-perence."—The Northwestern Mail.

A Glance at Forestry.

BOUTHERN

BHIPMAN

COLLTER

RED SEAL

SOUTHERN

MORLEY

SALEM

CORNELL

KENTUCKY

If there is one truth which modern science has developed to the fullest extent and in all directions, it is the fact of the intimate relation and interdependence action and reaction-of all phenomena.

When we learn that certain trees require the presence of a fungus growth at their roots (symbiosis) in order to perform their functions; that the fertility of the soil, as far as nitrogen supply at least is concerned depends upon the presence and activity of certain bacteria; that without the assistance of the bee our clover fields produce no seed, and that the fertilization of each species of Yucca requires the co-operation of its particular species of moth-who will dare to judge as to what things are neces sary or unnecessary to the complex exist ence of this world?

We may well say that the recognition of this law of interdependence is the most important and useful contribution which science has rendered, not only to our knowledge of the world, but also to the conomic progress of our civilization.

So recent is the appreciation of this law however, that we still constantly overlook its bearing, and fail in practice to profit from our recognition of it. If this appears natural with regard to

the more hidden inter-relations of the kind cited above, it seems less reasonable to see the more palpable and grosser inter-relaions overlooked and neglected.

The farmer in the hill-country can study luring every rain-storm, without a microscope or chemical laboratory, the conditions ander which the waters rushing over the slopes do their damage in eroding his fields and pastures; but he goes on creating and perpetuating these unfavorable conditions. The irrigationist in the arid West knowing full well that his success is dependent upon an even supply of water, fails to discourage or prevent the causes which are working to undermine his prosperity. The engineer who is trying to cope with the flood-waters in the lower channels, does not realize that his endeavors must be of doubtful result, or futile, as long as the conditions at the head-waters and along the upper courses emain antagonistic to his success, or grow constantly worse.—Gentleman Farmer.

The Pest of Squirrels.

The squirrels are the worst enemies to he nut grower in the fall, and any hunter who wishes to secure any of this game should make a contract with the owner of ne of the cultivated nut groves to keep the place clear of squirrels. He would have ine sport, but with it considerable trouble. The squirrels are attracted to the groves, and love to rear their young in the nut trees. So voracious are they that it is necessary for the growers to station men and ooys in the groves just as soon as the nuts begin to reach maturity. The grove ap pears to be entirely free from the little animals in midsummer, but upon the first approach of cool autumn mornings the spring up as if by magic. They evidently come from the neighboring woods and forests, bent upon storing up for their winter goods the best nuts to be found, and as these are always the improved, cultivated varieties they naturally settle in the groves for the winter season.-N. Y. Tribune.

Planting the Raspberry.

We are asked for directions for planting the raspberry. Prepare the ground well and make straight rows seven feet apart, and plant three feet apart in the row. Mark only one row at a time, and plant when ground is moist. After setting, press the soil firmly about the roots with your feet; this is very essential; work as you would corn and potatoes, and do not let any ridge work about the row. Cultivate with the Planet Jr. horse hoe, and practice level culture. You can plant anything that will not shade them between the rows the first year. If manure is plenty and you can get it, spread on the ground before plowing the first year, as adds greatly to the crop. The ends should be pinched out of the young canes when one foot high the first year, and the second when one and one-half feet: do not let them get too high. By doing this you will dispense with stakes and wire. The pruning should be done in spring, when the leaves begin to show themselves. Cut the laterals on an average from six to twelve inches in length. When the frui is all gathered, cut out and burn all old wood and young canes but the three best This destroys all insects and rust that may occur, and the canes make a much better growth.-Western Plowman.

There is a good story going about Prince Alexander, the son of Princess Beatrice, who, at the early age of eleven years, is giving evidence that he ought to become commercial man. He received a present of one sovereign from his mother, and, having quickly spent it, applied for a second. He was gently chided for his extravagance, but, unabashed, wrote to his grandmamma. The queen had probably been warned, for she replied in the same strain of remonstrance, whereupon the young prince responded as under: "Dearest Grandmamma

—I received your letter, and hope you will not think I was disappointed because you could not send me any money. It was very kind of you to give me good advice. I sold your letter for £4 10s."

It is said that in the great forests of Nubia a tree is to be found from which when swayed by the wind, come strange sounds, like the notes of a flute, a fife, or a penny whistle. This vocal tree is regarded with superstitious terror by the natives, and it was indeed a puzzle to every one who had heard the mysterious sounds, until some scientific traveler investigated the matter. He found that at certain seasons of the year hordes of insects deposited their eggs on the young shoots and extremities of the branches. These produced gall-like excrescences about an inch in diameter. When the young insects emerged, small holes were left in the galls. When the young insects The vind blowing through these little apertures caused the strange noises. It is probably the only instance of a tree which bears ready-made whistles.—American Cultivator.

D. F. Cadenhead, of Carthage, Miss., had some squash vines and sunflower plants near to each other in his garden, and the squashes that have grown on the vines resemble solid sunflowers and are distinctly marked by sunflower seeds. The neighbors say that they are the result of a cross between the sunflower and the squash.

ARMSTRONG & MCKELYY
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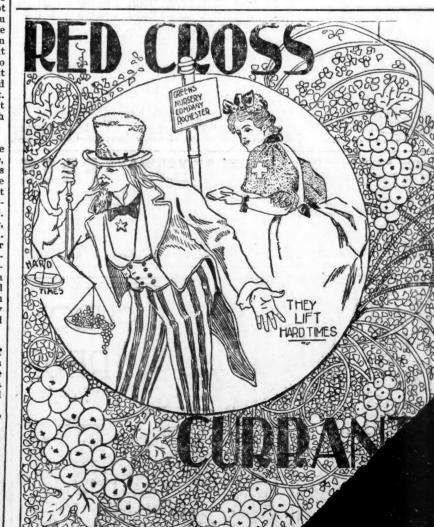
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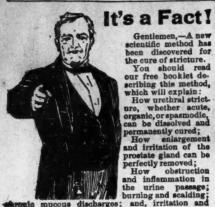
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REYNOLDS

Distribution the Vital Question.

As I anticipated early in the season there are large productions of nearly all of our fruits in Western New York, with the ex-ception of apples. Strawberries, raspber-ries, blackberries, currants, cherries, peaches, plums and pears were, or are, more than sufficient to supply the demand. I do not think that there is a very large crop of quinces and there is a deficiency in the apple crop. Growers are not receiving a fairly remunerative return for these fruits, not from lack of consumers, but because there are not facilities enough for its cheap and rapid distribution among would-be consumers. Our large cities, termini of competing railroads-are gorged, glutted with all kinds of fruits from all parts of our country, including the Pacific States, and from some foreign countries, while smaller towns on those same rail-roads are inadequately supplied, or supplied at a cost for transportation, handling and commissions that places the fruit berond the reach of all but the most affluent We should bear in mind that only in limted localities can fruit be profitably produced for market, and that people in large portions of our country must be suppliedat all-by cheap transportation, mainly

In large towns where there are competing railroads and competing express com-panies, tolerably fair rates may be obtained to the large cities, and express cars run on trains that will deliver fruit in those cities in time for the early morning market, but, if one wants to ship from smaller towns, where there are but a single express company, charges are exorbitant and delivery frequently untimely. The distribution of perishable fruits must be better arranged, must be cheapened and systemized. Railroads and express companies must be taught that it is for their interest to provide accommodations for fruit grow ers, in this respect, and the fruit growing interest of this country has become sufficiently powerful, if all interested would unite, co-operate, to bring transportation

companies to terms. I met an old friend, the other day, an intelligent, successful, extensive fruit grower, who surprised me with the declaration that the Western New York Horticultural Society is the greatest enemy that the fruit grower is obliged to encounter. He said that the Society encouraged the people to engage in fruit culture for market, stimulating production until it had caused an over-production of most species of fruits and now they would do nothing to help the producers out. It had a committee on transportation to intercede with and cheaper facilities, but that committee reports from time to time that it can effect nothing. He contended that the committee either did not want to effect anything or lacks the business capacities to effect anything. He was raising and shipping arge quantities of fruit from a small town, where there was but one express company and their charges were very high and his fruit was delivered to consignees after business hours so that it had to go over until the next morning. He called upon a leading officer of the company, stated the case, showed how it was for the interest of express companies to accommodate fruit growers and obtained relief. He thought the society is influential enough, if the members would all work together to prevail upon transportation companies to grant better facilities. With the first charge of my friend I entirely agree. The Society has done a great deal to stimulate fruit growing, but such men as Charles Downing, John J. Thomas, Patrick Barry

and numerous other authors of fruit books and writers for the horticultural press were equally guilty of encouraging fruit growing, but I could not agree with his severe tion of securing better facilities for trans portation. Still I believe that by active, combined efforts it can do more in that direction, in the future, than it has in the The present increase of supply over de mand may be accounted for without charge ing it to the Western New York Horticul tural Society. For the last four or five years ordinary farm crops have been ruinously

low, falling below the cost of production and farmers have been anxiously inquiring what crops they could substitute for the staple crops they have been raising with a reasonable prospect of better returns. They suspected that fruit growers were doing better than farmers and many, in conse quence, embarked in fruit growing, thereby greatly increasing the supply. On the

48 Winter FLOWERING BULBS & 25°





UR SURPLUS LIST.

follows about the Loudon: iety. It was very little injured by the, reties suffered severely. Fruit large, firm romising variety in the Station col-ANY, Rochester, N. Y.

many were thrown out of employment and many business men suffered such decreas EXPERIENCE IN HORTICULTURE. of income that they were obliged to greatly reduce their living expenses in every practicable way. They thought that the nutriment required to sustain their energies and restore the waste of their bodies cost more in fruits than in the cereals, the legume and the flesh of animals; hence they curtailed their consumption of fruits. Now, menced; business is slowly and gradually reviving, labor is being better employed and the prospect is fair for demand over-taking supply of fruit before another year rolls around. In the meantime it behooves fruit growers to put forth united efforts towards securing cheaper and more prompt distribution of their products in localities now neglected. At the same time they should do what they can to place their fruits in the hands of consumers at the least possible advance over their receipts for the same. It is not an uncommon occurrence for grocers, in our cities, to charge as much for a peach basket of fruit, holding a scant third of a bushel, as they pay for an entire bushel. Of course, such prices check consumption and prove an injury to the producer. It is an outrage that a grocer, who holds the fruit but a few hours, should make a much larger profit upon it then the producer who has deveted. towards securing cheaper and more prompt distribution of their products in localities ours, should make a much larger profit upon it than the producer who has devoted the hard labor of months, perhaps years, to its production. Remonstrate with the groce for charging such profits and he will tell you that quite a large proportion of the fruit is liable to perish before he can dispose of it, therefore he must put such a price upon that which he sells as will insure him against loss. The truth is, if he should put a retail price upon the fruit that would insure a moderate profit he would robably sell out clean without losing ony by decay. This question of reaching consumers more directly and with less advance n price is the present perplexing problem or fruit growers and associations of fruit growers to solve.

FRACTURED PEACH TREES. Last year apple trees were overloaded and were breaking down under their insupportable burdens. Everywhere, in riding brough the country our eyes were pained by the sight of mutilated apple trees. branches loaded with fine fruit broken down and, in some cases entire trees destroyed, branches splitting down the trank. Peach trees were not overburdened then; on the contrary, you were obliged to search ong and carefully to discover any peaches at all. This year conditions are reversed Apple trees are not breaking down, to any great extent but everywhere you see peach trees, with large, overloaded branches breaking down. The peach tree is much more frangible than the apple tree, the wood is softer, more porous, of more rapid growth and the fruit, being produced on the last year's growth, is much more liable transportation companies in favor of better to be near the end of the branches and, therefore, exerts a greater leverage, greater purchase than apples, which grow upon older wood and upon spurs scattered through the tree. I remember lot of old peach trees scatthrough an orchard upon a farm purchased by father sixty-two years

ago. They were a dilapidated looking lot. with one-half to two-thirds of the branches broken off and the fruit, which was large, handsome and most delicious, growing upon the ends of long branches. In a few years the last branches were broken off and the trunks dug out. I do not think that I have ever eaten quite so good peaches since. They were called "Rareripes," I suspect that they were grown from the pits. There is also great difference in the fragility of different varieties of peaches. The Mountain Rose, for example, is much more brittle than Crawford's Early; the branches grow rapidly and quite sle bending like those of weeping trees. I have some that have lost branches this year, de spite my efforts to sustain them by props and cords. Breaking should be guarded against by thorough thinning early in the for the fruit left on is liable to increase s much in size that it becomes nearly as heavy as the greater number of smaller ones. The better way to prevent the fragile peach trees from breaking down under their precious burden is to prune them correctly from the start. Allow no forked tops and no two branches to start out oppoite each other. Then, as the tree grows shorten in every year's growth so as to make stocky branches and keep the head as compact and the fruit as near the center of the tree as possible. A peach orchard with mutilated trees is not a pleasant sight. but a peach orchard, with round, compact, symmetrical heads to the trees and brigh green foliage is one of the most attractive sights among orchards. The fruit on a branch of a peach tree that breaks down before the peaches are ripe is not neces-sarily an entire loss, provided the time of ipening is not too remote. If but a week or two the sap of the leaves and wood will

The time of Crawford's Early's maturity is at hand, now, the second week in September, in Western New York. For number of years the conviction has been growing among peach growers that there is more money in that variety, in this locality than in any other variety therefore a much greater number has been planted than of any than of any other, perhaps, of all others together. The result is that peach men, canners and other consumers, must strain every nerve to get them picked, marketed and consumed, or preserved, when in their prime, A week or two later there is a real famine of

very likely carry the fruit through to ma-

peaches. CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

The first and last months of summer were remarkably cool, the former three de grees below the average for 27 years, the latter one degree below the average for 26 years. The middle summer month, however, averaged 3 degrees above the average for 26 years. The first and last summer months were remarkably dry, the precipitation in June being .56 of an inch beow the average and that of August being 1.28 inches below the average. On the contrary July was a very wet month, 6.37 inches having fallen in Rochester, an excess of 3.21 over the average for July. This dry weather in August and early September is very unfavorable to proper preparation of a seed-bed for wheat and it is to be feared that a great many acres will e sown to wheat without due preparation, farmers are so anxious to avail themselve of the higher price. It is also an unfavorable time for starting new plantations of strawberries for next year's bearing.

Little Girl-Mrs. Brown, ma wants to know if she could borrow a dozen of eggs. She wants to put 'em under a hen. Neighbor-So you've got a hen setting, have you? I didn't know you kept hens. Little Girl—No, ma'am, we don't; but Mrs. Smith's goin' to lend us a hen that's

goin' to set, an' ma thought if you'd lend

us some eggs we'd find a nest ourselves .-

P. C. Reynolds.

The handiest way to keep record of a country if bees were more equally new orchard is to make a little map of it with the trees all marked, numbered and not as desirable, as that every

The Old Homestead.

By Eliza Carr.

When summer days are long and warm, I steer my course so true.

To where the mist-wreathed hills and lakes seem ever dim and blue.

For there, 'mid trees and blooming flowers, and rich and fruitful lands,
The quaint low house where I was born a quiet homestead stands.

I wander through the olden rooms till fancy brings to sight

brings to sight
The forms that now have vanished, once filled
with life and light.
I hear sweet voices once again, as in the longgone years, and all my doubtings, fear and pain dissolve

in happy tears.

I tread a well-worn path once more, where 'neath low mounds so green
Lie "Father," "Mother,"—so it reads—and
"George, aged just nineteen."
The rest of us throughout the world are scattered far and wide,

Popular Science.

The difference between a planet and a star is this: A star shines by its own light; a planet by light reflected from another

body.

—The poles of Jupiter are flattened al most exactly like those of the earth. The phenomenon can be plainly seen with the telescope.

-In the useful report of Dr. Lintner State entomologist of New York, it is stated that the little red ant, a pest intro-duced from Europe, has the single redeeming feature that it is an active and efficient enemy of the bedbug.

-The Pleiades contain six stars visible to eyes of ordinary keenness, though 12 or 14 have been counted in this cluster by persons of extraordinary eyesight. A wo-inch telescope shows about sixty stars in this cluster.

-Mathematical calculations show an iron ship weighs twenty-seven per cent. less than a wooden, and will carry 115 tons of cargo for every one hundred tons car ried by a wooden ship of the same dimensions, and both loaded to the same draught

of water. The most scientific forester in Europe says the oldest trees in northern Europe are the pines of Norway and Sweden, and that these are not known to live more than 570 years. Germany's oldest oaks live only a little more than three hundred years. -It has been a source of interest and

wonder to arctic explorers to find such quantities of singing birds within the arctic circle. They are abundant beyond be lief. But the immense crop of cranberries, crowberries and cloudberries that ripen in the northern swamps account for the presence of the birds.

—The depth to which the sun's rays pene-

trate water has been recently determined by the aid of photography. It has been found that at a depth of 553 feet the darkness was, to all intents and purposes, the ame as that on a clear but moonless night. Sensitive plates exposed at this depth for considerable length of time gave no evilence of light action.

-It appears that the domestic cricket of Europe, the "cricket of the hearth," has been introduced into this country. In Mineapolis and elsewhere they have proved to be a great nuisance. House agents there claim that besides being tiresome and oisy, they are very destructive, so that "a house invaded by them could not be rented." This cricket was observed in Canada by Kalm in 1749, and its recent two well-known entomologists; and it has States, though frequently observed in Canada. -All the vehicles belonging to the Van-

the spokes of the wheels being shot with -Hundreds of experiments have been made to determine whether toads could

derbilt family are black, with maroon body

live when enclosed in blocks of stone, and in very case the toads died before the end of the second year. -A glow worm makes light with about

ne-three-hundredth part of the force used in ordinary artificial light. When men know how to make light as cheap, streets and homes will be as light as day for a mere fraction of what light now costs. -Veneer cutting has reached such per fection that a single elephant's tusk, thirty

inches long, is now cut in London into a sheet of ivory 150 inches long and twenty inches wide and some sheets of rosewood and mahogany are only about a fiftieth of an inch thick. -In view of the computed seven thous and earthquakes within historic times,

twenty-nine of which destroyed nearly one and a half million of lives, it is some relief to know that the shocks are proof that the have been absorbed, it will be a quiescent dead globe like the moon. -All fungi, says Professor Jelliffe, ar

botanical beasts of prey. The types that live upon the human body are the germs that produce cholera, typhoid fever, consumption, etc. Yeast lives upon the flour and sugar in the process of bread-making; moulds upon fruit, preserves, etc. Toad stools and mushrooms, the higher fungi, live upon decayed vegetable and animal

-A large amount of air is dragged along with the train, the motion being communi cater to air many feet away. This air is a source of danger to one standing too near the train when at full speed. One is likely to be toppled over, and the blow of the air communicates a motion of rotation which may cause one to roll under the train if the nature of the ground does not prevent such a result.

Bees and Horticulture.

I have lately had my attention called the fact, that there was a great difference in the yield of honey from colonies located only from one to two miles apart. Judging from this, orchardists, farmers and gardeners will not get the full benefit of their crops of fruit, vines and clover, if they do not keep bees upon their own fields. Especially is this true, if the weather should be foggy and damp, during the blooming sea-

Specialists in bee culture know that s good place to locate an apiary is near large seed farms, alfalfa or alsike clover fields, pickle farms, etc. Those who raise cucumbers under glass, find they must have bees in their greenhouse or their cucumbers will not set. Those who are engaged in these pursuits, unless there there are large apiaries near them, should culityate bees as well as fields,

"He who would live at ease, should cultivate both fruit and bees." It would be

workers to gather the nectar, and fertilize the bloom. It is not necessary, that every farmer should be a skillful apiarist, and secure large crops of honey, but he should keep bees in large hives, well protected from the intrusion of stock. Where horses and other animals have been injured by being stung it was usually the result of carelessness. Hives should be well protected, and not placed near hitching posts,

nor drinking places.

Plant for Bees.—Bee keepers who have experimented along this line, claim that it oes not pay to plant for honey alone, but there are many crops and trees that can be grown, that have a dual value, such as the clovers, alsike and white. What is more beautiful on a lawn than the linden or bassvood, sweet clover, Mellitotus alba and Mellitotus officinalis, are yearly gaining in favor, as food for stocks and bees, and are fast rooting out dog-fennel and other noxious weeds, from roadsides and waste places. They thrive on gravelly knolls, railroad embankments and rocky hillsides.-Mrs. L. Harrison, Rural World.

From a Barrel of Flour.

A Barton county (Vt.) farmer is said to have a wife who is the envy of the community. From one barrel of flour she made last year one hundred and fifty pies of all kinds, five chicken pies, ninety apple dumplings, eighty-six loaves of bread, one thousand biscuits, one hundred dozen doughnuts, eleven jelly rolls, two gross of ginger snaps, four hundred cookies three hundred pancakes and six dozen gems," What say the housewives of the Observer to this record? Is it extraordinary, or can it be beaten? The difficulty is that few persons keep account of articles produced in the kitchen, and no one realzes what a busy woman can do in a year. or with a barrel of flour. If more such acounts were kept, some husbands would hold their wives in greater respect.

Berries in Alaska

Nowhere else in my travels. North of South, says John Muir, the California naturalist, have I seen so many berries. The woods and meadows and open spaces along the shores are full of them-huckleberries of many species, salmon-berries, raspberries, blackberries, currents and gooseber ries, with fragrant strawberries and serv ice-berries on the drier grounds, and cranberries in the bogs, sufficient for every worm, bird and human being in the terriory, and thousands of tons to spare. The Indians at certain seasons, roving in merry bands, gather large quantities, beat them into paste and then press the paste into square cakes and dry them for winter use. to be eaten as a kind of bread with their oily salmon. Berries alone, with the lavish bloom that belongs to them, are enough to show how fine and rich this Northern wilderness must be.

The Age of Nursery Stock.

In commenting on this subject, an old grower of fruits dwells at some length in paper read at a horticultural meeting. We have discussed this question a great deal ourselves during the three years we have devoted close attention to growing peaches and other fruits, and have come to the conclusion that it is an error that many entertain, that the older the tree, the sooner the fruit after setting. grower above mentioned is quoted as follows:

"Some years ago I set 400 apple trees o the same variety, about equally divided in one, two and three-year-olds. Three years after setting, no perceptible difference could be detected between those of different ages as to size, all showing that they might have been of the same age at the time of setting; and there was not fifteen Canada by Kalm in 1749, and its recent minutes' difference in their time of bloom and fruiting. The one-year-old trees bore as much fruit as any of the others. Since been observed in various eastern towns by Uhler and others, but it has not hitherto been for the vigorous one-year-old tree. Nurserymen will furnish them at less cost

Texas Pear Orchards.

The sale of Major Geo. W. Durant's 163 acre pear orchard at Alvin for \$150 per acre, is commented upon by various papers as a wonderful price. There are about 10,000 pear trees six years old and under, twelve acres of cape jasmines, and many varieties of fruits and flowers. Six years ago, when the major bought, the land was worth \$10 per acre. The sale shows the value of pear orchards here, but not the highest. The Boher orchard, 12 acres, sold for \$5,000 over two years ago, and again last fall for \$7,000. The Fairyland orchard, 40 acres, one-half in trees, sold for \$12,000 two years ago. The Fehrenkamp orchard, 51 acres-30 in cultivation, brought \$8,000 two years ago. For the look orchard adjoining, 26 acres, \$6,000 have been refused. The Zychlinskie orchard, 35 acres, sold last year for \$5,000. Professor Shirley refused \$16,000 two years ago for his 56 acres, less than half in orchard. Mr. Sampson, owning 163 earth is alive. When its seas and air shall acres, on which are 19,000 pear trees, will not sell for less than \$40,000. All these orchards are from one to three miles of Alvin, says the Galveston News.

Some Unprofitable Orcharding.

One farmer on my route to town concluded he would take a short cut to prosperity, by sowing oats and setting out an orchard on the same piece of land. He cut his oats a short time ago, or part of them-the rest not being worth cutting. I would not give him more than twenty-five cents per day for his work on his oat crop. His apple trees leaved out all right, but have not made a growth of two inches on an average. What to do with such an orchard stumps me. Another orchardist, as he calls him

plowed three narrow furrows through his meadow one way, and one the other way, and set a tree in the cross. He put in about forty acres that way a year ago last spring, and left them post-fashion. Of course the timothy grew up all around them and fully as high as the trees. The same man set out another 40 acres shortly after and scratched the ground over to cover the clover seed. Sassafras sprouts almost hide the trees now. I know what I would do with that orchard: I would take a sharp plow and three good horses, and plow brush, apple trees and all, under, as deep as possible. Then send for more trees and try it again.

Another farmer's young trees, set last spring, have done no good, because his cows ate the tops off. He won't have many apples, because his mules and horses have had the run of his young orchard, and have stripped apples, leaves and all, as high as they could reach. He would not give a cent for an agricultural paper, because the men who write for them don't know a thing about farming." His wife spins on an old-fashioned spinning wheel. and it takes his daughter one-half day to churn on an old up and down churn. But such is life.-J. P. Cowdin, in Rural World.

The late President Garfield said that a log with Mark Hopkins at one end and the student at the other, was all the college

Cold Storage for Fruit.

Can you tell me how to construct, in Virginia, where there is no ice, a cold stor age house for fruit? G. W. Where ice is unattainable, dependence for cold storage must rest on the lowest soil temperature prevailing in the locality But this is not necessary in Virginia, where in most winters-ice may be procured and saved for this purpose. Experiments made in various Southern localities have shown that this lowest steady soil temperature is by no means below easy reach, and as matter of fact there are many deep subcellars as they may be termed, in use for keeping milk and butter through the hot test weather, which are equally available

for storing fruit. A sort of dry well is dug to a depth of 12 or more feet. This is coated with cement, which is whitewashed with lime, to afford light from the reflection above. This cellar is roofed or arched over, leaving an upper one above, over which a common building is made with plenty of light in it. There is pro vision in the roof of the cellar for letting it the light; a sheet of thick glass is sufficient. This is protected by a low frame covered with wire net over it. Such cellars are in frequent use in the South for keeping meat, fruit, milk, butter, or as a pantry for the domestic provisions, and indeed may be equally useful elsewhere. If the soil is not sufficiently compact, the wall of the cellar should be of bricks, and lime washed. The floor should be of brick or cement If water is reached in the digging so much the better; the well is arched over the water and the subterranean flow will sustain the coolness, and by attaching a pipe the water may be used. This is a comp thing done .- Country Gentleman.

Ogon and Willard. Our one Ogon Japan plum tree was re

eived, as has been stated, in October, 1894. The tree was slightly damaged by the tornado of the next year. As we have said, the tree, this season, was so heavily laden that it was necessary to give support to most of the branches. The plums began to ripen July 24th. They average somewhat smaller than the Willard and are much of the same shape, being sound with a suture sometimes pronounced. times not. The skin is a bright, unbroken yellow, the flesh yellow, solid, fairly juicy, but of inferior quality, but excellent for preserving-not canning. The flesh parts freely from the pit. The Ogon is reported as a shy bearer in some places. Its fault, aside from quality, is that it bears too freely. One must either prop the trees of thin out the fruit. Comparatively few of the plums have rotted, though the season has been favorable to rot. Many have cracked, some slightly, some nearly to the pit. This may be due to too much rain. The Ogon comes in just about as the Willard goes out. As judged by one season, the Ogon, and as judged by four seasons,

proof at the Rural Grounds. The Willard is of a deep red color with the tiniest dots of yellow, so that the skin looks as if sprinkled with gold dust. The plums average about 11-2 inch in diameter; they are nearly round with a slight suture. The flesh is yellow, juicy and of better quality than that of the Ogon, hough a shade inferior to the Abundance. To our taste, there is a decidedly banana flavor about the Willard, though no other writer, in describing it, in so far as we know, has alluded to it.

the Abundance, are absolutely curculio-

The Willard plum, as judged by this season, is no less curculio-proof than the Abundance or Ogon. There is no longer any doubt about it that the best of the Japan plums are valuable acquisitions for many parts of our country, and we are more than glad that we were fortunate enough to be the first of American papers to praise them from actual experience.

Here and There.

-"Opporchunities," said Uncle Eben "is pretty sho' ter come to ebery man. But it's a mighty good idee, jes' the same, foh him ter hustle roun' an' send out a few invitations."-Washington Star.

-A Maritime Casualty. - Brown There's Old Capt. Saltsea. Had lots of money once. Owned one of the finest ships ever built in the United States! but he lost her. Robinson-How? Brown-Playing faro.-Puck. -"I never kin feel no sympathy with

strikers," said Meandering Mike. "I don't see that you have got any cause ter blame 'em," replied Plodding Pete. "Deir ain't no excuse fur 'em," was the emphatic reply. "It's deir own actions dat brings 'em to it. Dev don't have no business goin ter work in de first place."-Boston Herald.

-University Advantages .- "Billy, you have no use for your classical education, now you are married." "Well-you're way off. I use my college yell on the baby every night." "On your baby? What good does that do?" "Why, lots of good; it makes him scream for his mother like mad."-Detroit Free Press.

-Some of the Klondike miners will be coming back to this country next spring to mine for beafsteak and potatoes.-Chicago Record -"I can't understand Brown's failure.

He was reputed to be a first-class business man." "It's easily explained. Some one told him once that he was a good poker player, and he's been trying to demonstrate t."-Chicago Post. -A small boy, the Rev. Dr. Lambath relates, teased his father for a watch till he

was forbidden to mention the matter again. At family prayers next morning, when asked for his Scripture verse, the young-ster repeated: "What I say unto you, I say unto all-watch."-Chautaugua Assembly Herald. -Papa-So Emily stands at the head of er class in French? Mamma-Yes. She

and another girl were exactly even in the written examinations, but it was decided that Emily shrugged her shoulders more ccrrectly.-Collier's Weekly. -A Gentle Soporific .- "What's the matter with Blum? I hear that alarm clock of his go off half a dozen times between ten at night and ten in the morning." "He's troubled with insomnia, and every

time the alarm sounds he can roll right

over and go to sleep."-Detroit Free Press. So far the 3,300,000 people of Texas have enjoyed only three watermelons per capita, but there are nine more per capita coming. Just to think, grand old Texas produces only about 40,000,000 watermelons, weighing in the aggregate 800,000,000 pounds. Why, they could be packed in 30,000 cars and would make only about 2,000 train-loads. Our 30,000,000 cantalopes will make

up the deficit, however.-Galveston News.

women are better fitted for than the growing of small fruits. They are more careful in picking than men, more tasteful in arranging fruit for market, and look closer after the many little details. The largest grower of strawberries in Pleasant Valley is a lady who comfortably supports a large family from the profits of her ten-acre fruit farm. Her berries bring a higher price the present season than any on the market.

A NEW **Botanical Discovery**

Which Will Prove a Blessing To Humanity.

THE WONDERFUL KAVA. KAVA SHRUB.

The Kava-Kava Shrub (Piper Methysticum)

Of Special Interest to all Sufferers from Kidney or Bladder Disorders, Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Pain in Back, Female Complaints and Irregular. ities, Blood Impurities, and other maladies caused by improper action of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs.

A FREE GIFT OF GREAT VALUE TO YOU.

A short time ago our readers were aware of a valuable new botanical disc that of the Kava-Kava Shrub, or as hor call it, piper methysticum found on the of the Gauges river in East India. F medical standpoint this is perhaps the important discovery of the century. To of the Kava-Kava Shrub, like other va medical substances colum and outpion of the Kava-Kava Shrub, like other valued and definite the constances, opium and quining first observed by Christian mission among the natives as a sovereign remed Kidney diseases. Speaking of the use of Kava-Kava Shrub by the natives of li Dr. Archibald Hodgson, the great authon these diseases, says:

"Intense heat and moisture of this trop climate acting upon the decaying vegeta renders these low grounds on the Gauges most unhealthy districts found anywh Jungle fevers and miasma assail the syst and even the most robust constitution to the deadly climatic influences. The to the deadly climatic influences. The becomes deranged and the urine is thick dark colored and loaded with the proof disease, which the kidneys are vaint deavoring to excrete from the system. It these conditions the other organs becomfected, and life hangs in the balance, when all the remedies of modern mescience fail, the only hope and harbe safety are found in the prompt use of k Kava shrub. A decoction of this wond botanical growth relieves the kidneys enables them to carry off the diseased ucts from the blood. The urine beclearer, the fever abates and the intsuffering and nausea are alleviated. Rery sets in and the patient slowly ret to health." Of all the diseases that afflict manking

diseases of the kidneys are the most hand dangerous, and this being the case, but natural that the discovery of the Kara shrub—Nature's Positive Specific of for Diseases of the Kidneys—is welcomed gift to suffering humanity

a gift to suffering humanity.

Alkavis, which is the medical compound the Kava-Kava shrub, is indorsed by the hospitals and Physicians of Europe as Sure Specific Cure for Kidney and Blade Diseases, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Brid dust Deposits, Rheumatism, Liver Disease Female Complaints, Pain in Back, and a diseases caused by impurities of the blood due to defective action of the kidneys. Rev. W. B. Moore, D. D., of Washin

D. C., editor of the "Religious World," with of the wonderful curative effects of Alixi "For several years I was a sufferer fix kidney troubles, and could obtain no refrom physicians. I used various kidnemedies, but with no success. I had given recovering my heal up ail hopes of ever recording the marvelous cures end until hearing of the marvelous cures end by your Alkavis, decided to try same. I using the first bottle I began to experience, and following up the treatment I cheerfully recording the marvelous and the companion of the com permanently cured. I cheerfully recon your excellent Alkavis to persons a with Kidney and Rheumatic disorders best remedy known."

with Kidney and Kneumatic disorders as best remedy known."

Mrs. James Young, of Kent, Ohio, with that she had tried six doctors in vain, she was about to give up in despair, where it is she found Alkavis, and was promptly of kidney disease, and restored to he mrs. Alice Evans, of Baltimore, Md.; Mary A. Layman, of Neel, West Va., two years a sufferer; Mrs. Sarah Vunk, Edind Pa.; Mrs. L. E. Copeland, Elk River, Mind and many other ladles join in testifying the wonderful curative powers of Alkavivarious forms of kidney and allied diseand of other troublesome afflictions pect to womanhood. In such cases of disorpeculiar to women we do not care to put testimonials at large, but ladies interestherein can obtain full information for descriptive book which is furnished free the importers of Alkavis. The good resor using this new botanical discovery in a cases are indeed most remarkable. of using this new botanical disco-cases are indeed most remarkable.

Dr. A. R. Knapp, a well-known s and physician of Leoti, Kansas, voic opinion of the doctors and writes: "The case I ordered Alkavis for has proved wonderfully. I believe you have Alkavis a complete specific for all king croubles."

Mr. R. C. Wood, a prominent attorne Lowell, Indiana, was cured by Alkavi Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder troublen years' standing. He writes: "I have been treated by all our home sicians without the least benefit. My bla trouble became so troublesome that I has get up from five to twelve times during night to urinate.

"In fact, I was in misery the who and was becoming very despondent.

have now used Alkavis and am bette
(bave been for five years. I know A
will cure bladder and kidney trouble. It is a wonderful and grand, good re-

And even more wonderful is the testime of Rev. John H. Watson, of Sunset, Tess minister of the gospe! In thirty years seristricken down at his post of duty by Kidi disease. He says:

stricken down at his post of duty by a disease. He says:

"I was suddenly stricken down on the of June with an acute attack of kidney bie (uric acid gravel). For two months hovering on the border line of life with the constant care of two exceller sicians, I only received temporary relief family physician told me plainly the could hope for was temporary resiminght rally only to collapse sudder might linger some time. But the issuade up and as I had for years others to be ready, so now more the I must needs put my house in order pect the end. Meantime I had heard kavis and wrote to an army comrad principal of a college), who had tried wrote me by all means to try it as made a new man of him. At the end months and then only able to sit up I dismissed my physicians and began of Alkavis. In two weeks I could in the carriage for a short time. The carriage for a short time. The carriage for a short time. The carriage is a short time. The carriage is a short time. The carriage is a short time. The carriage for a short time, the carriage for a short time. The carriage for a short time. The constant of the constant of the carriage for a short time. The constant of the carriage for a short time. The constant of the carriage for a short time. The constant of the carriage for a short time. The constant of the carriage for a short time. The constant of the carriage for a short time. Th

Another most remarkable case Thomas Smith, of Cobden, Illing passed nearly one hundred gravel s assed nearly one number of this great refer two weeks' use of this great re

Church Kidney Cure Company, 418
Avenue, New York City, so far are timporters of Alkavis, and they are so to prove its value that they will send.
Case by mail free to Every Sufferer from of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Diseases, Rheumatism. Dronsy.
Gravel, Female Complaints, or othe tions due to improper action of the or Urinary Organs. We advise all resend their names and address to the pany, and receive the Large Case free. To prove its wonderful curative it is sent to you entirely free.

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iterest to all Sufferers from ladder Disorders, Bright's psy, Rheumatism, Pain i Complaints and Irregular. npurities, and other maladie proper action of the Kidney

OF GREAT VALUE TO YOU.

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Moore, D. D., of Washington, the "Religious World," writes ful curative effects of Alkavis: ly years I was a sufferer from es, and could obtain no relief ans. I used various kidney with no success. I had given of ever recovering my health, of the marvelous cures effected its, decided to try same. After I bottle I began to experience llowing up the treatment was ured. I cheerfully recommend to Alkavis to persons afflicted and Rheumatic disorders as the nown."

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York City, so far are talkavis, and they are so alue that they will send free to Every Sufferer frey or Bladder disorder, heumatism.

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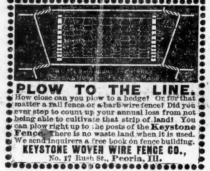
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W. S. SIMPSON, 7 Warren St., New York.

Knives Worth Having.

-Maher, Grosh & Co., Toledo, O., make this kind. A satisfied customer writes as follows:-"I am a carpenter and want a good strong knife and one that will make a clean cut. I have used your knives for several years, and would have no other. I have one now that I have carried over six years, but is about done,—Howard Hilderbrand, Oakdaie, Ill.

Visitors to Lincoln Park, in

Chicago Will be delighted with the souvenir book of this beautiful spot now being distributed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. It is a magnificent publication of 96 pages full to overflowing with delicious half tone pictures of one of Creation's most charming places of resort for

citizens of the Great Republic.
No stranger visiting Chicago should be without a copy of the "Souvenir of Lincoln Park," It can only be procured by enclosing twenty-five (25) cents, in coin or postage stamps, to Geo. H. Heafford, general passenger agent, 410 Old Colony Build-

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To be derived by the fruit grower are greatly dependent upon the quality of the fruit offered for sale. It costs no onered for sale. It costs no more to raise a raspberry that will yield one-third more than other kinds, and sells for one to three cents a quart more. There-fore it costs no more to raise the

Than the less profitable kinds, and the difference in the price obtained for an acre of the Loudon will start a bank account for you. It is the most productive, largest and best red raspberry grown. It has no equal. Buyers take it in preference to any other red raspberry offered on the market, which is always the best test—better than columns of recommendations, Raise the kind the people buy first and you get the cream of the trade.

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Rochester, N. Y.

Gooseberry Culture.

Under good culture gooseberries will suc ceed well on a variety of soils, but as with the currant, the best results are obtained on a strong, rather moist, well drained clay loam. Thorough, but shallow, cultivation should be given.

As a commercial crop gooseberries are often grown between the trees in young orchards, as they do fairly well in partial shade. In ordinary field culture the A. Slocum, demonstrating his discovery of plants should be set five feet apart each way, or in rows six feet apart and four or five feet distant in a row. Gooseberries are trained both in the tree form and in the brush form. Ordinarily the latter is preferable.

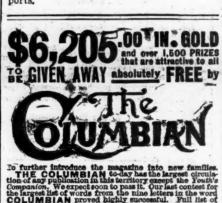
As a rule, little pruning is required during the first three or four years, except to head back the strong new shoots and re move a few of the less vigorous ones for the purpose of developing fruit spurs all along the canes. The latter treatment consists in annually removing superfluous branches and checking growth sufficient to keep the bushes within bounds.

The gooseberry may be grown from cuttings, as is the current, or by mound layerings. By this method the old plants are headed back to induce the formation of strong new shoots near the surface of the ground. Late in June or in July, when the new wood has become somewhat hardened, a mound of earth is made about the "stool," the earth being about four or five inches deep above the bases of the shoots. In the fall the earth is removed and the rooted shoots are cut off and planted at once in well-prepared soil, or they may be tied in bundles and treated as cuttings until the following spring. If care is used in removing shoots during the winter, propagation from the same plants may proceed indefinitely from year to year.

The American varieties are those which have been developed from our native species, and are of comparatively recent origin, for it is but few years since gooseperry growing came to be a profitable industry in this country. The European varieties are very large, and have the advantage of a great variety of coloring. They are, however, susceptible to mildew.

Downing, Smith's Improved and Pale Red are the most valuable of the native varieties. Downing is much superior to the others in size and quality. It is not quite as prolific as Houghton, but the fruit is much more attractive and, therefore, it is the variety most popular in the market. Of the European sorts, Industry and Whitesmith lead .- Professor W. M. Munson, before the Maine Pomological So-

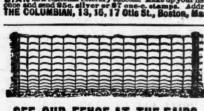
-The apple exporters say that, from the reports so far received, the crop in New England is below an average, especially winter fruit: that in New York there is less than an average crop along the lakes, and a fair crop in the Hudson River Valley. In Virginia, a fair crop, but very light in the Ohio River Valley. Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas and Iowa promise an average crop. Michigan and Nova Scotia are below the average. Canada promises a fair crop. Baldwins are reported light in all sections, and the larger part of the crop consists of Russets and green varieties. This is bad for the exporter, for the red varieties take best on the other side. It is expected that considerable quantities will be sent to the German markets. Boston and New York are the principal export points for this country, though smaller quantities are sent from several other



To further introduce the magazine into new families THE COLUMBIAN & day has the largest circula tion of any publication in this territory except the Youth Companion. We expect soon to pass it. Our last content for the largest list of words from the nine letters in the wor COLUMBIAN proved highly successful. Full list of winners was recently published. We now offer hundreds or winners was recently published. We now offer hundreds or winds he and attractive prises to those who form the great est number of words from the 18 letters in the two words. winners was recently published. We now offer hundreds of raluable and attractive prises to those who form the greatest number of words from the 18 letters in the two words (T-H-E O-Q-L-U-M-B-I-A-N.)

Here are samples: The, tan, tea, cap, calm, cabin, san, aim, in, lamb, etc. Every person who makes a tist of fifteen words or more will receive a prize. You can think up words with the help given you above. Brilles: Raglish words only use no letter more than once in any one word; use words spelled alike but once; use any legitimate word, including proper nouns, pronouns, prefixes, suffixes. The person sending in the largest number of words made from the twelve letters in the words THE COLUMBIAN will receive \$100, the hose and from the twelve letters in the words THE COLUMBIAN will receive \$100, the hose and the Heyele each, the four next \$100 each, the two next a fixed Heyele each, the four next \$100 each and cartra year's subcords \$60, the two next \$100 each, the four next a young to the country super's subcords the next \$100 each \$1,000 each an eartra year's subcords the next \$100 each a wind a cartra year's subcords the next \$100 each will not each year's subcords to 100 each as cartra year's subcords the next \$100 each will not each year's subcords the next \$100 each a wind of PLICE BUDGETS on to THE COLUMBIAN. Over 1,500 PLICE BUDGETS sent, all charges propaid, same days a lifet state of the words of more will receive by immediate return a PRIZE BUDGET, consisting of book of over seventy novels and stories by more popular authors, a score of late songs, with words and musio, a great collection of Jokes, magic tricks, puzzles, parlor games, cooking and money making receipts, secrets of toliet, Fortun Talling, Dictionary of Dreams, etc.

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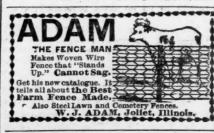
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A Powerful Short Story.

Long after the speaker's words had died away the listening people waited in hushed expectancy, unwilling to believe that he had finished, and unable to descend, all at once, from the heights to which they had been raised. But the announcement of the last hymn assured them that the service was almost over, and a little later they began to file slowly out through the high. narrow doors into the damp Cornish air. In almost total silence the crowd separated, with the unconsciousness of surroundings which comes to men when their minds have been stirred deeply.

John Ordway and his wife came from the chapel among the last, and walked arm in arm to the long, low shed, where many wagons were waiting; both had been strongly moved by the evening's sermon, but in different ways, indicative, perhaps, of their widely differing temperaments. Ordway helped his wife into the wagon, the horses struck into a swift trot, and the driver leaned forward to draw the rug more closely about his companion, peering up into her face solicitously.

"A damp night!" he murmured. you feel at all cold, little girl ?" She started nervously at his voice, and shook her head.

"I'm quite warm enough," she said me

chanically. They moved swiftly past the scattered houses of the village and out into a stretch of open country. Three or four times the woman raised her head as though about to speak, but checked herself with an effort.

"I have something to tell you, John," she said at last. "I-I am afraid I ought to have told you long ago." Her tone was so serious that he turned and looked at her with quick anxiety.

"Are ye sure ye ought?" he asked "Maybe there ain't any need." "There is a need," she answered. have known all along that it would be better to speak out, but somehow I never felt that I could, until to-night." She paused as though to gather courage. "It's about myself and Willis," she said. "You re-

Ordway bent forward suddenly with warning shout to the horses, and the wagon jolted heavily in a deep rut.

"That's me, all over," he said with a chuckle. "I took special notice of that hole so as to skip it on the way home, and here I am, drivin' right into it again, like an old fool. That's what comes of listenin' to sermons ye can't quite understand. "Won't you listen to me, John?" his

wife asked pleadingly.
"Of course I will," he answered. "Only my nerves bein' so wrought up, I'm sort of afraid to have any big shock come on me sudden, ye know." "You make it so hard for me," she said. "And I am in earnest. Oh, truly I am

in earnest." Her voice trembled with the warning of Ordway put his arm around her tears. and drew her closer to him protectively, as a mother soothes a nervous, 'sleepy

child. "I wasn't jokin'." he said. "I'm always glad to listen to ye; only I think ye'd best wait till we get home. We're 'most there

The wagon swung around a sharp turn and then, far up on the hill ahead of them the clear-cut outline of the farm buildings showed against the horizon. And the horses plodded on in silence. "Go in by the fire," said John Ordway,

when at length they rattled into the farmyard. "It'll take me some time to fix things up." But when he came back from the stable he found her waiting, leaning against one of the square posts of the porch and looking out across the darkness of the valley.

"I wanted to wait until we could go in ogether," she said. The long, low kitchen was full of changing shadows, which danced across the time-polished floor and lost themelves in the corners of the irregular ceiling, when Ordway crossed to the huge fireplace and piled some sticks of soft wood on the glowing ashes.

Then, twisting himself out of his topcoat and bestowing it, together with his ap, on a convenient table, he dragged from the chimney corner a great old-fashioned chair and sank back luxuriously in its capacious depths. His wife had also removed her wraps, and now took her seat at the other side of the fireplace on a low tool, drawn back just within the wavering boundary of shadow. At length she spoke, slowly and with evident effort at calmness. "You must try to be patient with me," she said. "You'll be astonished, I know, and I am afraid you'll be angry-and I couldn't blame you-but I want you to wait

till-till I've finished." "Are ye quite sure ye'd better begin, or hadn't ye better let it go till to-morrow?"
"No!" she said quickly. "I've wanted to speak—to speak so many times, and haven't dared to. I'll feel a thousand times happier when I've told you, no matter what happens. Let me go on now."
"Maybe I know what—" he began, but checked himself suddenly. "I'm listenin'," he added.

She hesitated as if to gain strength, and he marked how the slender figure quivered with the effort of her hurried breathing. "I had promised to marry Willis before I knew you," she said unsteadily. "We quarreled about some little thing and each was too proud to speak first. Finally, he went away without seeing me. You know how we heard that he died in Africa. believed it-we all did-and I cried myself to sleep night after night, because I hadn't acted differently. As time went on I began to forget little by little, and after a while it all seemed like a sort of dream: then you came into my life, and taught me to trust you and turn to you for help in everything. And, in truth, I loved you more than you could ever understand." Her voice trembled pitifully. "You believe me, John?" she asked. "Say that you do believe me."

Ordway drew his hand across his eyes with an involuntary movement. "I ain't never doubted it." he answered softly. her head sink again upon her breast as she spoke again. "I was happy and contented for two long

years. It was like heaven; and you were happy, too, John?" "Happy!" he said. "Ah, yes; nobody'll ever know how much."

"And then little Dora was born," she went on, "and somehow all our trouble began right there, for it seemed as though her baby hands took hold of our hearts and pushed them apart, a little at first, and then more and more. I actually thought that you didn't care about her-I know it was wrong, but I thought itand I got to feeling against you as I would against someone that was watching for a chance to hurt my little one. Well, things got worse and worse, and when she died someway—I didn't know how. Oh! it's

awful to think about, but I couldn't help feeling that way. Will you ever forgive "I never laid it up against ye," he answered. "I reckoned it was natural, and I knew ye wasn't well; so I tried to dryest soil.

forget all about that part of our life, and

She looked up at him gratefully.

are trying to help me," she said. "Not many men would do that. The rest of my "Not story is harder to tell, and harder to listen to. You remember that Willis came back and hunted us up. He came at the worst time for all of us. I was set against you, and half wild about baby's death, and reckless to everything. He found that out, and kept pleading with me and urging me to go away with him. Day after day, when you were at work, he used to come to the house and talk to me-always in the same strain. I ought to have sent him away; but-I didn't. His sympathy was so ready that I didn't see the purpose nor the falseness of it. It was as though some evil spirit put the words into his mouth, and I listened; God help me, I listened."

She started to her feet, and stood facing her husband, her arms raised to her head in a wild gesture. sin against you in deed as I did in thought," she cried. "If it had not been for some accident-I don't even know what it was-I should not have been here now. I went to meet him one night. We were to drive to Oakley and take the train for some place. I waited, I don't know

how many hours, but he didn't come; at last I crept home and found you asleep. All night I sat by the fire waiting for some word from him, for I was ready to rarely rebel or give real trouble unless bargo-yes, even then I was ready to go. the morning when you were away a letter came, saying that an unforeseen accident had happened and he would let me know about it soon. I never heard from him again,"

She paused and looked at him fearfully, as though expecting a violent outburst of anger; but he said nothing, and at last she spoke again, unable to bear the silence. "Won't you speak to me?" she cried remulously. "Haven't you been listening? Have I done wrong to tell you? Speak to me, for God's sake; I can't bear it."

The words were lost in a storm of sobbing, and she threw herself down on her knees beside him, hiding her face with her hands on the arm of the old-fashioned chair. Ordway looked down at her through eyes that were dimming. "Don't take on so, Eunie," he said gently; "ye'll be glad all the rest of yer life, I think, on account of jest what ye're cryin' about now. Look up, my girl, an' maybe I can finish the story for ye." He put out his hand and stroked the bowed head with clumsy tenderness. "Ye say ye never knowed why he didn't come that night," he said. "I could a told ye why."

She raised her head with a startled ex-clamation. "You?" she cried. "Yes," he answered. "Jest me. He

stayed away because I told him he'd better, and he knowed I meant what I said." Her eyes grew full of a wondering fear, and she shrank away from him; but he smiled again and detained her with gentle force. "Wait," he said. "I ain't crazy. Did ye think I was so blind all them months that I didn't see what was happenin'? I'd a knowed if I'd been miles away, for there ain't never any trouble in your heart but what I don't feel it. Lord bless ye, I seen what was goin' on, but I thought 'twas best to say nothin' an' let ye wrestle it out alone. Finally, when I noticed that circumstances an' everything was likely to be too much for ye, why, I jest stepped in an' talked to Willis. He understood, an' that settled it."

"Then you've known?" she interrupted breathlessly. "You've known all this He nodded cheerfully. "All this time," he answered.

"But you never said a word to me-you never acted as though-" "It's always harder for me to talk than to keep still," he said slowly. "Surely ye've to keep still," he said slowly. "Surely ye've found that out long ago. I couldn't a said a word without makin' things worst most likely; so I thought the best thing to do. ikely; so I thought the best thing to do was to jest wait-an' I been waitin'."

"Waiting!" she repeated. "Waiting for "For what's happened, Eunie," he said softly. "Waiting to hear jest what I've heard to-night; to have ye kneel down here beside me as ye're kneelin' now, a-wantin' the help I can give ye, an' a-trustin' me enough to ask for it." He lifted his hand to check her question, and went on in the same tone. "I ain't never been like any of the men ye used to know. Why, for a year or more after we were married I used to set an' watch ye, wonderin' all the time whether it was really me, an' whether my luck wasn't too good to be true. I was always afraid that there was a mistake somewheres, for it didn't seem right nor natural that ye should see anything in me to care about, unless-unless it was because I cared so much for you; I tried to

think that sometimes.' The woman was clinging to his arm and weeping convulsively. 'Tweren't your fault, little girl." he said. "It jest happened that way. There

ain't no need to cry about it now; the time for cryin's all gone past, an' I don't think it'll over come again." He stopped abruptly, as though halfashamed of his sudden outburst, and let his glance rest lovingly upon the kneeling

figure at his feet.
"Ain't ye glad it's happened?" he asked. "Surely ye ain't grievin' over the very thing that is to make us so happy agen.' She did not answer, and for a moment he watched her in perplexed anxiety. Then he understood, and knelt down by her side. -Toronto Safurday Night.

Drowning.

If you are in danger of drowning, throw yourself on your back in the water, clasp your hands together on the back, and throw your head back, so that the nose and mouth may be above water. You cannot sink in that position, and may float for hours.—Young People's Paper.

Digestible Eggs.

Eggs to be readily digested should either be boiled very soft or hard enough to crumble readily. In the intermediate stage ever doubted it." he answered softly.

She gave a quick sigh of relief, and let by the gastric juice. There is no happy between the three or four minute nedium egg and the twenty. Boiled eggs, how-ever, to be at their best, should not be boiled at all, but if desired hard should be kept just below the boiling point for twenty ninutes. For soft eggs, put in cold water, allow to just come to a boil, and they will be creamy and delicious all the way through.-Good Housekeeping.

farmer has discovered an infallible protec-tion against the orchard caterpillar. He says: "Every year I hear of caterpillars destroying whole orchards, and there is nothing to dispose of more easily. I bore a hole in the tree deep enough to reach the sap, fill it with sulphur and then plug it up. The result is magical. The sap takes up the sulphur to every branch and twig, and the caterpillar at once dies. I have never known a tree to be injured by it, and have pursued the course for years. Western Fruit Grower.

-The cherry will grow in the lightest,

Ferns in the House.

which none can be seen through the window often proves a positive joy.

world, to manage. It does not require either sunshine or constant attention, with a little care now and then gets on beautifully almost by itself. The fern case must be long and deep enough not to crowd the plants, and built of sufficiently heavy glass to keep the heat of the room from penetrating it. The oblong style has been found to be the most convenient shape, as it will stand solidly on a table in any outof-the-way corner, and not topple over at every jar. The framework may be of wood or iron, iron preferably, as the wood absorbs considerable of the moisture that should go to the plants.

A good depth of rich soil should be put in and the ferns set as thickly as one "It was no fault of mine that I did not wishes. Of course the earth must be kept moist always, but there need be little or

The feet are surely pliant members when they can endure the variformed shoes that from time to time compel them in new habits with each new pair put on; yet they barously neglected. Corns and bunions are more often the result of wearing old shoes than in a wrong selection of new ones. A constant change of foot-gear inures the foot to variety, and even those who confine hemselves wholly to the ready made article need suffer no ill effects if they will keep their shoe-supply as carefully replenished as is the rest of the wardrobe.

It is one of the most fallacious of practices to attempt to economize by wearing old shoes about the house, unless they possess all their buttons, have straight heels and soles, and are daily brushed and aired. as are their newer fellows. Only in this way may the ankles be continually braced into straightness and the toes allowed to move gently in an almost straight direction. When the foot is thrown out of balance by worn-down heels, the toes, attempting to retain a level position, perform prehensile feats which resemble the action of the forebears some scientists have ascribed to us. Moreover, the combined heat and moisture of the normal foot hardens the leather of the continuously worn shoe into permanent creases, which in turn render the foot extremely sensitive, and a struggling against its hard environment enarges the joints and causes local distress. -Harper's Bazar.

Variation in the Character of Apples.

When botanists study plants as species they are often surprised to find in the same genus of plants some species that have a remarkable tendency to vary. They will hardly find the some species growing with what they call the normal character in any two localities. On the other hand, they will find some species in which the individuals seem exactly alike no matter in what part of the world they are found This tendency to individuality is found among varieties of fruits just as much as among varieties of flowers, although it is not generally supposed. The Seckel Pear is an illustration of this. Its peculiar flavor, a something which one can hardly describe. is always sufficient to decide that the one in question is a Seckel Pear; but the difference is in size and form, and the character of the russeting, will vary so that we have known pomologists of experience sometimes doubt whether the Seckel they Engle, an authority on apple nomenclature residing at Marietta, Penn., had one form of Baldwin so very far away from the normal character that he propagated it as a distinct kind, under the name of the Penn Apple. found in the normal apple, the fruit being undoubtedly from the same tree or trees in the same orchard. The normal character of the Baldwin is to have the flesh of a greenish yellow tint, yet from the same tree will often be found one with the flesh of a clear white, and again some individuals of this white class will have a red tinge of the skin streaked through the flesh. have seen this difference in the color of the flesh so very prominent that good judges of apples will frequently doubt whether the fruit which can undoubtedly be proven to be Baldwin was really such. The chief interest in this question comes from the thought which often arises as to whether fruits can hybridize to such an extent as to influence the fruit that is actually hybridized. In the case of the Baldwins referred to, the impression that would arise in the mind of the orchardist would be that the flowers had been fertilized by collen from some variety with normal white flesh. The law of individual variations to which we have referred is quite sufficient o account for this or even greater changes. -Meehan's Monthly.

About Currants.

years ago I learned from some experiments that the currant responds very readily to good culture. Even old, neglected bushe may be made to produce the finest fruit by severe pruning and high feeding. Such fruit is quite salable, and I have not seen the market overstocked.

The best time to engage in currant culture is about the end of August. Cuttings planted then in the best manner, and well cared for, will make very large plants the next season. In fact they make a good many roots before winter.

rubbed off lest they draw too much sap out of the wood. As to the best length for the cuttings, growers are not agreed. If wood be scarce, very short ones may be used. I have seen them growing when not over three inches long. I have not found any advantage in using very long cuttings. Eight or ten inches is a good length. Cut the lower end nearly square, with a sharp knife, just below a bud. The less drying

against the cuttings with the foot, after which the trench is to be filled, so continue until all are planted. Then cover the

The plants should be set where they are

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our market reports free.

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Editor Strawberry Culturist: Over 30

In taking off cuttings all leaves must be

they get the better. The soil should be moist, but not wet,

rich, well pulverized, and raked until smooth. Stretch a line where the first is to be, and with the back of the spade next to the line, make a little trench deep enough to receive the cuttings, with the side next the line almost perpendicular. Place the cuttings in the trench six inches apart, with the upper bud just above the surface. Then put in three or four inches of earth which is to be pressed firmly whole bed with straw and leave it on until currant buds swell in the spring. After the covering is removed the surface is to be frequently stirred until the season's growth is completed.

to bear, either in the fall or very early in the spring. It is better to plant in the fall and throw a forkful of straw manure around each one. After planting cut back to within six inches of the ground. If the

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plantation is to be cultivated both ways, set the plants five by five feet; if only one way, four by six-815 to the acre. The soil should be rich, moist and well drained. If plenty of well rotted manure be worked in to a good depth the more pleasure and profit may be had. No great amount of pruning is needed

It is well to allow about four shoots to come up from the crown each season and after the bush comes into bearing the old exhausted branches are to be cut out to make room for the younger ones that are to take their places. Currants may be grown in the form of trees but this method is not a success in our hot and dry climate.

The cultivation should be sufficient to keep a loose surface.

I hear excellent reports of the Wilder. Red Cross and Knight's Improved. As soon as the leaves are as large as quarter of a dollar, look out for the worms They first appear near the ground and in the heart of the bush. Paris Green may he used at first, but if the work be left until the young fruit forms, white hellebore is the proper remedy. One ounce mixed with water to form a thick paste, and thinned to three gallons will do the work. If not washed off by rain one application is sufficient.-M. Crawford, in Strawberry

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Culturist.

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Rural New Yorker, American Poultry Advocate, Green's Fruit Grower.

the price of Rural New Yorker alone and until recently the price was \$2.00 per year. It never was more ably edited or more carefully conducted than now American Poultry Advocate is published monthly at Syracuse, N. X., and takes first rank among the poultry papers. The effort of the management of the Fruit Grower is to make it "better and better every year."

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way to get a low wagon. Any size wheel, any width tire. Catal. FREE.

We are the only Steel Roofing Co. awarded Medal and Diploma

World's Fair

Award.

included a large list. It is a late grape

that state. It is of about the same season

Washington, D. C., then read a paper

under the title, "What Should be the Re-

lation Between the American Pomological

Society and the Division of Pomology?"

It was replete with good ideas and well

presented. He clearly pointed out how

the two could and should work in unison.

and the great result for good to the gen-

eral cause of Pomology. Their coopera-

tive work would be, and was already being felt for good. The revision and print-

ing of the catalogue of fruits recommend-

ed by the society is being done under the direction of the Division, and will soon

issue from the government press and be

widely distributed free of cost, as a spe-

cial bulletin. The geographical division

H. E. Van Deman then added some re-

marks regarding the history of the Divis-

heartily approved by Hon. N. J. Colman,

at the start was, that the Division and

helpful. Some had at first thought of

rivalry and conflict, but this idea had been

happily dissipated by the actual workings

of the two organizations in perfect har-

mony. It was one of the plans of Mr.

Van Deman that the catalogue of the

Society and that of the Division should

exactly accord and be published at gov-

ernment expense. He therefore had Mr.

T. T. Lyon, of Michigan, commissioned

as a special agent of the Division at a

fair salary, that he, being chairman of

the committee on revision of catalogue,

could afford to devote himself to the

work, and also assure exact harmony of

action. The publication of the entire pro-

ceedings of the society by the government

was hoped to be accomplished in due time,

but this, when suggested by him as chief

not deemed by him in accordance with

the act of Congress making the appro-

priation for printing the publications of

the department. Dr. F. M. Hexamer, of

New York, and Mr. C. L. Watrous, of

Iowa, also spoke in the most hopeful and

earnest way in regard to the good that can be and is already being done by the

Mr. W. A. Taylor, Assistant Pomologist

ture, then read a very exhaustive paper on "What Shall We Seek Abroad?" He men-

tioned a long list of species of fruit-bearing

probably suitable to us, but have not yet

plants and trees in foreign lands, that are

plum, guava, raspberry and allied species

marked, in this connection, that there were

in Asia many varieties of the persimmon

that in Central Africa there were fruits re

ported to him as being likely to suit our

outhern borders; and that he had been re-

peatedly informed by intelligent natives of

Armenia, that there were in that country

many choice varieties of the apricot, plum,

peach and quince, in particular, which

might prove better in some respects than those we now have. He thought the im-

Hon, James Wilson, Secretary of Agri-

short but most hearty speech, in which

Mr. W. J. Green, of Ohio, read a paper

said that many were discouraged about spraying for codlin moth in the apple and

pear, because some had sprayed and others

that had not done so had obtained about

as good crops. This, he said, was owing

partly to insufficient work and natural

causes. This year's experience has proved

at the Ohio Experiment Station that the

present crop has paid the cost of ten years'

spraying. Mr. W. B. Alwood, of Virginia, sup-

ported Mr. Green's position, judging by the

statements of his experience and observa

tion. He gave an instance of a thirty-acre

orchard of Winesap that had borne noth-

ing worthy to be called a crop for ter

years: but this year he prevailed on the

owner to spray it and let him oversee the

work. The result is a very good crop of

choice fruit practicably free from blem

ishes of all kinds. Another orchard of forty

acres of Newtown in the Shenandoah Val

ley that has been only half sprayed has a

crop now on it for which the owner has re-

fused \$14,000 on the trees. Other orchard

Prof. R. C. Kedzie, of Michigan Agri-

cultural College, lectured upon "Fertilizers and Fruitfulness." His address was full

of good points about the value of feeding

the fruit trees and plants. One new idea

while nitrogen tends to stimulate and pro-

orous, perfect pollen grains—such as would be potent when in contact with the stigmas.

To this fault he laid much of the failure of

so they can ripen and emit perfect pollen.

An illustrative chart was hung up which

"The Root Gall Problem" was treated by

artificial cross and straight pollination

near it are not nearly so profitable.

"Spraying Fruits and its Results." He

that had not been brought here yet, and

and of the grape. Mr. Van Deman re-

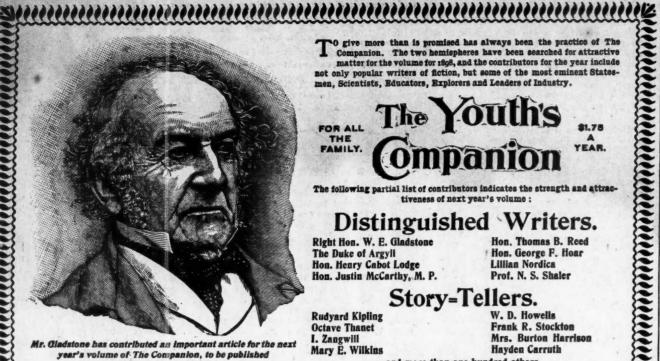
two organizations unitedly.

been done by the Division.

PRIZES

GIVEN

DAILY



In the New Year's Number

To give more than is promised has always been the practice of The Companion. The two hemispheres have been searched for attractive matter for the volume for 1898, and the contributors for the year include not only popular writers of fiction, but some of the most eminent States-

The Youth's

The following partial list of contributors indicates the strength and attrac-

Distinguished Writers.

Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone The Duke of Argyli Hon, Henry Cabot Lodge Hon. Justin McCarthy, M. P.

Rudyard Kipling

Octave Thanet

I. Zangwill

as Diamond, a yellow cling, and of high quality. Having seen it in bearing in the orchards at Olden, Mo., I can confirm all that Mr. Goodman said in its favor. Hon. Thomas B. Reed Mr. G. B. Brackett, of Iowa, the newly Hon. George F. Hoar ppointed chief of the Division of Pomology Lillian Nordica in the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Prof. N. S. Shaler

character.

Story-Tellers. W. D. Howells Mrs. Burton Harrison

Mary E. Wilkins Hayden Carruth

ART CALENDAR

NEW SUBSCRIBERS who will cut out this slip and send it with \$1.75 for a year's subscription to The Companion on or before Nov. 1, '97, will receive the paper free every week from Nov. 1, '97, to Jan. 1, '98, and a full year to Jan. 1, '99. This offer includes the THANKSGIVING, CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S DOUBLE NUMBERS and THE COMPANION ART CALENDAR for 1898, which will be found a superior production to any of the famous piaces of Companion color-work of previous years. The Calendar is a beautiful lithograph in twelve colors. It is a superb ornament for the home and a costly gift—Free to New Subscribers.

B 14

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

Dr. O. W. Holmes on Heart-love.

I never saw a garment too fine for a man or a maid; there never was a chair too | No. 7156, is cut in and twelve years, good for a cobbler or a cooper or a king to git in: never a house too fine to shelter the human head. These elements about usthe glorious sun, the imperial moon-are not too good for the human race. Elegance fits man; but do we not value these tools a little more than they are worth, and some times mortgage a house for the mahogany we bring into it? I would rather eat my dinner off the head of a barrel, or dress after the fashion of John the Baptist in the wilderness, or sit on a block all my life, than consume all on myself before got a home, and take so much pains with the outside when the inside was as hollow as an empty hut. Beauty is a great thing: but beauty of garment, house and furniture are tawdry ornaments compared with domestic love. All the elegance in the world will not make a home; and I would give more for a spoonful of real heart-love than for whole shiploads of furniture and all the gorgeousness all the upholsterers in the world can gather.

Some Up to Date Fashions.

For the convenience of the ladies in the homes of our subscribers we have made ar-rangements with one of the largest and most responsible manufacturers of patterns to offer responsible manufacturers of patterns to other some of their reliable patterns at the nominal price of 10c, each. We have tested these patterns and take pleasure in recommending them to our readers.

New patterns and only the latest fashions are offered each month. For 50c, we will send you any three of the patterns described and illustrated below and Green's Fruit Grower one year.



with Sailor Collar. Price, 10c., or Green's Fruit Grower on year and any three patterns for 50c.

This stylish little suit is designed for small boys from two to four years. As represented it is made of serge in a deep shade of cardinal with white serge for the collar and cuffs.

Flannel, serge, and all manner of light-weight cloths are commendable for making, while braid or machine stitching is the accepted finish.

A boy of four years will require two yards of fity-four-inch material, or two and one-half yards of forty-inch goods with three and one-eighth yards of the same width material for collar and cuffs. The pattern, No. 7161, is cut in sizes for boys of two and four years. er and any three patterns for 50c.



those of the bodice, show black velvet ribbon those of the bonds, as will require three and A girl of eight years will require three and three-fourths yards of forty-four-inch material.

No. 7156, is cut in sizes for girls of six, eight, ten



7177-Ladies' Blouse Basque 7178-Ladies' Skirt with Fan Back.

Price, 10c., or Green's Fruit Grower one year and any three patterns for 50c. year and any three patterns for 50c.

The two distinct and prominent features of the season are undoubtedly the blouse with added basque and the use of plaid stuffs. A combination of which is shown in the illustration. The model from which the drawing was made is of a late style of all-wool plaid, with sleeves and vest of plain material matching the darkest color, but it can be made with sleeves of the plaid, if preferred. The trimming is fine mohair braid which also matches the darkest tone found in the plaid.

mohair braid which also matches the darkest tone found in the plaid.

A lady in the medium size will require three yards of forty-four-inch goods, with five-eighth yards of twenty-two-inch for the vest; or one and one-half yards exclusive of sleeves and one and one-half yards of contrasting material forty-four inches wide, for them and the vest. No. 7177, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure. The skirt requires five and three-eighth yards of forty-four-inch goods. No. 7178, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

To get BUST measure, put the tape measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress close under the arms. Order patterns by numbers, and give size in inches. Send all orders to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

This Will Interest Many. F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher. says that if anyone who is afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him, at Box 1501. Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.



FORTUNE AT YOUR DOOR

The big crops mean farmers will have plenty of money. You can sell them Butter Makers and get rich. Now is your chance. Making Money Selling the Wonderful Queen Butter Maker Mrs. Gentry, of Kentucky, whose husband seeps a store, sent a man to take her machine Mrs. Gentry, of Kentucky, whose husband keeps a store, sent a man to take her machine around the neighborhood, and in a week's time he sold eighteen, making a profit of \$\$4 for her. Z. T. Hlatt of Kansas, a member of the Society of Friends, says: "My wife started the Butter Maker as a team was leaving the yard with a load of wood, and before it was forty rods away the churning was done. I will have nothing to do when my dozen Butter Makers arrive only to deliver them; they sell right at the door. My next order will be for twenty-five or fifty." Mr. Chester says: "I am going to make a fortune selling the Queen Butter Maker. Every one says the principle is perfect. I sold eight the first day and made \$24; I am perfectly delighted with my success, and am sure I can make \$20 a month and not work hard, either. I will devote my whole time to it, and it is the easiest thing to sell I ever saw. I met Mr. Haney, of Michigan, who said he sold seventy-five the first two weeks and made \$282.50."

The "Queen" is the only Butter Maker in the world that can be relied upon to make butter in from two to five minutes, and increase the yield from twenty-five to forty per cent., thus quickly paying for the machine, and is the only up-to-date, scientific, quick Butter Maker that can be relied upon to make butter for the best grain and quality.

Every American is a born salesman, and if you

relied upon to make butter of the best grain and quality.

Every American is a born salesman, and if you are not making much money just now, why not take hold of the wonderful Queen Butter Maker, take an agency, and go into the churn business? The "Queen" is the hottest seller on market at present, and more money can be made right now introducing it than in any other business. Some of our agents are making as high as \$500 a month. Every woman who makes butter, when she sees the "Queen" turn out butter like magic in one or two minutes, will have one. Whether you are an experienced canvasser or not send and get a wholesale price list and get into the very best business of your life. Money, and lots of it, can be made right now. The Queen Butter Maker Co., 56 E. Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

VAN DEMAN PAPERS.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by our Regular Contributor, Prof. H. E. Van Deman, Late United States Pomologist.

The display of fruits at the hall in which the sessions were held was quite small, owing to the fact that the State fair was being held in the suburbs of the city, and the main pomological display was made there, and under the direction of the State Horticultural Society. To this the members of the visiting society had free access. Although this is an off year for profit in Ohio and neighboring States, too, the display was large and attractive. A prominent feature was the competitive general fruit of the Division, to Secretary Rusk, was exhibits by counties, in which six competed. Several exhibits were made at the hall in the city from other States and one from Canada.

Mr. Berckmans, in delivering his presidential address, referred to several facts that are not often duly considered, and made several important suggestions. Among them were, that the crossing of varieties with others that were more delicate in flavor, but more tender, had lessened their ability to withstand diseases and climatic variations, and that we must not expect the same hardihood as in the older and less delicious kinds. In selecting and breeding new fruits this should be most carefully considered. He favored the holding of annual meetings instead of been introduced in this country. Among the holding of annual meetings instead of biennial, as at present, and the reduction plum, guava, raspberry and allied species. of the membership fee from \$4 to \$2. He referred with gratification to the new plan of arranging the catalogue of fruits recommended by the society and its general revision. This plan makes fruit districts which are not bounded by State lines, but are based upon certain climatic conditions which naturally separate one from the other, making them suitable to different classes and varieties of fruits. He referred feelingly and in detail to the long list of members deceased since

the last meeting. "New Fruits of Interest and Value," by W. J. Green, of the Ohio Experiment Station, was the subject of the first paper station. It has earliness, bright color, the red kinds well worthy of general culture, and the same he thought true of Milshorter time than the other two men tioned. Among the new black-caps, Kan

Clyde stood the best at the Ohio Experiment Station. It has all the desirable market qualities in a remarkable degree, and the flavor is fair. Carrie was next in point of excellence. Ruby also stood

State. Mr. George W. Campbell, of Ohio, was then asked by several persons to tell about he new grape which bears his name, Campbell Early. He was evidently too modest to wish to speak of one of his own products, but in deference to those who urged him to do so he said, that he considered it the triumph of his life, in the way of new fruits. It had been bred in the hope of getting an early grape which should equal the great Concord in all respects, and excel it in earliness and quality. This he had accomplished after forty years of crossing and testing. Ripening two weeks before the Concord, better in quality, larger in bunch and berry, tougher in skin, and the seeds easily separating from the pulp, together with having a deep black color, make it clearly the best grape for general cultivation he has seen. Samples of the fruit were passed among

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American Pomological Society.

when he suggested it to him in 1885, who was then at the head of the Department of Agriculture; and on August 1st, 1886, it was formally instituted and he appointed as its chief. Among the plans he laid

The American Pomological Society met at Columbus, Ohio, September 1st, 1897, in response to an invitation of the Ohio State Horticultural Society, and as its guest. A suitable hall in which to hold the meetings and other local conveniences were provided by the Ohio society. A warm welcome was tendered by its president, Mr. E. H. Cushman, and also by the mayor of the city. These were very happily responded to by President P. J. Berckman, in behalf of the society.

portation of foreign fruits should be given more attention by the Government through its ministers and consuls, who are in foreign countries on purpose to assist our He named the King raspberry as people in every legitimate way. the best red variety tested at the Ohio fair size and quality, firmness of fruit, and culture, came into the meeting at this time to pay his respects to the Society. He made vigor and productiveness of plant to recommend it. Loudon was another of he said in plain words, that he was ready and willing to do anything he could to assist the society in its work and the cause ler, although it had been tested for a of pomology generally, and that they "had only to ask." It is evident from his actions as well as his words that he is in the sas, Lottie and Conrath seemed to him most hearty sympathy with the advancethe best. ment of American pomology.

Of all the new strawberries he said

H. E. Van Deman, of Virginia, agreed with the opinion of Mr. Green regarding the King raspberry, by saying that he had made a special trip to its home near Richmond, Va., several years ago, to see it n bearing, and was delighted with it. The bright red color is a prominent char acteristic of it. He thought that for family use there is no strawberry equal to Brunette; as it was of the highest quality, and good every other way. The Carrie strawberry he also found to be one of the pest on his grounds. Mr. J. G. Kingsbury, of Indiana, also spoke in the highest terms of the Brunette strawberry, be cause of its superior qualities, both for nome and market use. It was the result of many years of careful breeding and selection by Mr. Granville Cowing, of his

fruits to set and develop. Hence, we must feed the trees, and thus give them vigor the audience for critical examination. Mr. H. G. McPike, of Alton, Ill., ther related the history and showed specimens of the McPike grape. It was a seedling plainly showed the results of many tests of of his own production, and on his grounds had so far proved to be the best of all Prof. A. D. Selby, of the Ohio Experiment

and the specimens were not fully ripe, hence the flavor could not be rightly hence the flavor could not be rightly judged, but the clusters were large and well formed, and the berries large and erally supposed. He thought it a worse pest to the peach in Ohio than "yellows." It grows on the raspberry and blackberry black. The leaves shown were also large roots and from them is easily transmitte to the peach roots, especially if the former are planted in peach orchards. The ground and robust. It may prove to be a val-Mr. N. H. Albaugh, of Ohio, next spoke becoming infested with the germs, fruit plantations and nursery lands are breeding beds of this malady. He urged as a of the Diamond peach, which originated in his State about seven years ago. It is a large yellow cling, of about the season of solution of the problem the burning of all Elberta or a little later, of fair quality affected nursery trees or plants in particular. Illustrations were shown of both root and size. Specimens tested were of this and crown galls on various species of trees Mr. L. A. Goodman, of Missouri, spoke and plants. of the Gold-dust peach, a production of Prof. Joh

Prof. John Craig, of the Canadian Ex-

periment Station, gave a very instructive talk in explanation of a display of Russian apples which he had brought to show their relationship and classification into families or types. Owing to the fact that the Russians have habitually propagated their apples chiefly from seed, it is exceedingly difficult to get distinct and correctly named varieties. There is the Yellow Transparent family, the Oldenburg and the Anis families, etc. He thought very few of them were of value in any regions south of the very coldest parts of the United States and Canada. He recommended the Pointed Pipka as one of the best of the whole lot. The committee of awards gave silver Wilder medals to the Campbell Early grape, the McPike grape and Prof. John Craig, of the Canadian Experiment Station, for a classified collection of Russian apples. The officers for the next term are: President, C. L. Watrous, of Iowa; vice-president, George W. Campbell, of Ohio; secre tary; W. A. Taylor, of Washington, D. C. treasurer, L. R. Taft, of Michigan.

of the country into fruit districts has also Be Sure Your Plants are True to Name.

ion and its purposes and possibilities, both independently and in connection with the When every new variety is found to be of value and in great demand throughout the country a strong temptation is offered society. He stated that the idea of the founding of the Division of Pomology ocunscrupulous men to send out spurious varieties, for which there is no demand, curred to him when at the New Orleans Exposition in 1884; that the idea was giving it the name of the popular new variety. In this manner every year planters are imposed upon. These planters, thinking they have a valuable new variety, plant these spurious plants, fruit them, and finding the quality, size or the color defective, give the supposed new variety a bad report; whereas, they have never the American Pomological Society should work in entire harmony and be mutually had the new variety properly named.

In buying new varieties of fruit, more particularly than old, planters should be careful to purchase of reliable nurseries. We know of an instance where a nursery man had a valuable new variety which could only be purchased of a certain man and since this nurseryman never bought a plant, it is safe to assume that for several years he sold spurious plants labeled with the new variety, which he was adver tising. The introducer of a new variety is generally a safe party to buy that variety of, and he can generally sell it as low as any other plant grower.

-The very best mating of Plymouth Rocks, when but one is made, is, in our estimation, that of a medium colored cockeral to light pullets. From such a mating there will be some cockerels dark enough for exhibition purposes, some lighter ones. but dark enough to be used in most matings, and the pullets will be of good color Such mating makes the least possible waste-fewest number of culls,-Poultry Keeper.

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unless made of the right materials and applied in the right way.

Nitrate of Soda is the right material to furnish the necessary nitrogen. It is as cheap as the insoluble materials and very much better.

Don't you want to know more about Nitrate and mixing fertilizers at home? I should be glad to send you a pamphlet which tells all about it. Please send me your address.

S. M. HARRIS, Moreton Farm, (P. O.) N. Y.



HIGH GRADE FLOWERING BULBS Hyacinths all color Tulips all Colors,

WAYSIDE NURSERIES, Somerville, Mass.

Station. He said it was a much more widespread and harmful disease than was generally supposed. He thought it a worse

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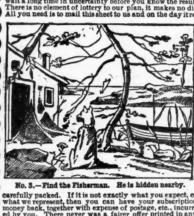
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The American Institute Fair a Standard Attraction in the New York Amusement Field for Out-of-Town Visitors.

A standard fall attraction for out-of-town as well as city people in New York City is the Exposition of the American Institute September 20th to November 4th at Madison Square Garden. This popular show has been housed in several places in New York, including the famous Crystal Palace and subsequently, until a few years ago, at Third Avenue and Sixty-third Street, where, at the expiration of a long lease, the Institute was compelled to abandon its own buildings. Now its home is in the great Madison Square Garden, America's most famous amusement palace and the only structure on the Continent properly adapted to the purposes of a big composite show like the Exposition of the American Insti-

Professor H. E. Van Deman, regular corespondent to Green's Fruit Grower, of Parksley, Va., has charge of the fruit exhibit of the American Institute at Madison Square Garden, New York. This is a positive assurance that not only will the fruit be well looked after, but that it will be correctly classified. The Exhibition begins on September 20th, closing November 4th. A beautiful exhibit might be made from California of apples, pears and grapes and other fruits, but it must be done by the State Board of Trade or some such body. To expect individual growers to do it is as unreasonable as it would be to expect a merchant while taking stock or a banker while balancing his books to leave his interests to go on some philanthropic mis-

The general superintendent is Mr. Alfred Chasseaud, American Institute, 113 West Thirty-eighth Street, New York, who will forward all particulars on application .-California Fruit Grower.

Persimmon Seed Wanted. Persons having persimmon seeds in Vir-

rinia, Kentucky or Tennessee, not grown further South than these States, will please correspond with us. Green's Nursery Company, Rochester, N. Y.

ASTROLOGY Send time of birth, sex, and



The Safest, Bost BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action, emoves all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses of Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY R FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. OR FIRING. Impossible to protect star of the Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfact Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, sent by express, charges paid, with full direction ties use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland









HEALTH DEPA

Value of the Egg in The value of egg albu-certain diseased conditions

by Dr. C. E. Boynton. present and appetite is ni we want is an aseptic art white of an egg, raw, serv and medicine. The way drain off the albumen f about half an inch in small end of an egg, the irside the shell; add a li and direct the patient to In typhoid fever the n materially helps us in carr septic plan of treatment. the albument to a certain dote the toxines of the di may at first rebel at the raw egg; but the quicknes goes down without the yol as disagreeable than the they are very ready to tak -Pacific Medical Journal.

Danger in all Stim Narcotics

The use of cocoa wine Is ruining many persons. A to a contemporary that sh cocos leaves for over thre has done more work than six months. The poor, sin the same condition as the has been said that cocoa in not create force or energy mysterious way, it sets ev reserve energy in the boo Thus the abnormally stim uses up energy needed for and at last collapses. By action it destroys or deaden hunger, and food is not cre ing another element of fina Even strong coffee or used can conceal a man's tion from him for many y

What to Try

Try cranberries for malai Try a sun bath for rheur Try clam broth for a weal Try cranberry poultices for Try a wet towel to the ba hen sleepless.

does the same.-Christian

with sour stomach. Try buttermilk for remove tan, and butternut stains. Try breathing the fumes to relieve the whooping-coug Try taking your cod-liver sauce if you want to make Try a hot, dry flannel ove neuralgic pain, and renew it Try a cloth wrung out fro

put about the neck at ni; Try walking with your you if you find yourself become Try planting sunflowers in

compelled to live in a m borhood .- Health Monthly. Fruits as Food

Dr. Sophie Lepper, the

specialist, says in speaking ties of various foods that. Blanched almonds give the brain and muscle food; no hea Walnuts give nerve or bra cle, heat and waste. Green water grapes are goo fiers, but of little food value

and skins. Blue grapes are feeding an fying, too rich for those who the liver. Tomatoes, higher nerve or

and waste, no heat. They a end stimulating. Do not swa Juicy fruits give more or le nerve or brain, and some few and waste; no heat. Apples supply the higher ner fcod, but do not give stay. Prunes afford the highest ne

food, supply heat and waste, cle feeding. They should be these who suffer from the live Oranges are refreshing and are not good if the liver is out Green figs are excellent for Dried figs contain nerve food, heat and waste, but the liver.

The great majority of sma fruits are laxative. All stone fruits are consider jurious for those who suffer fr and should be used cautiously. Lemons and tomatoes should Gaily in cold weather; they h ning and cooling effect. Raisins are stimulating in p their quality.

The Salt Habit

The use of salt as a condime eral and so universally believe essary that we rarely hear a v Its excessive use, but there a tude of persons who eat far to -eat it on everything, on mea toes, melons, in butter, on to nips and squash, in bread and of foods too numerous to men great an extent is it used that elished which has not a salt, hides more or less the which is often very delicate. amount of salt required in th nparatively small, and very little is necessary.

been rightly far as to discard altogether, but whether thi or not we will not here consider are some of the evils of excessalt? They are to paralyze th taste, or to pervert them so tenjoy anything which has n flavor, and in addition there tax on both the skin and the removing it from the blood. W harmed by this tax know. Possibly it is not great